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62.09*

Navlet's
OAKLAND


1949 GARDEN ANNUAL

Seedsman, Nurserymen, Florists

20th and Telegraph, opposite Capwell's, OAKLAND 12

COMPLETE
HOME
GARDENING
GUIDE

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ APR 29 1949 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

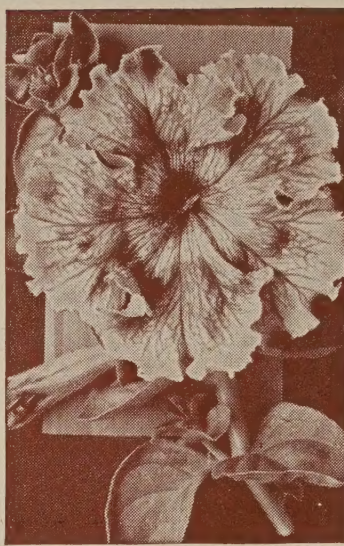
A vintage color illustration of a smiling woman wearing a wide-brimmed straw hat and a light-colored short-sleeved shirt. She is holding a large woven basket filled with various fresh vegetables, including red tomatoes, yellow corn cobs, green beans, purple radishes, and leafy greens. The background shows a lush garden with a path, various flowers (including a large bed of pink and red flowers on the left), and a white house with a porch in the distance. A library stamp is overlaid on the woman's chest.

The BEST of the NEW Selections



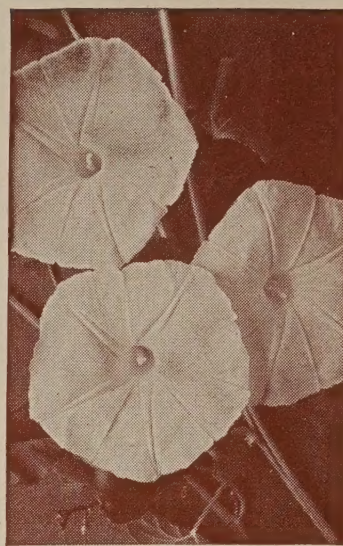
PETUNIA
"Silver Medal"

1949 All American! Medium large. Rich, pure salmon pink in color. Vigorous. Pkt. 50c.



PETUNIA
"Glamour"

Large single flowers have huge ruffled petals of shining salmon-rose pink. Pkt. 25c.



MORNING GLORY
"Pearly Gates"

Clear, shining white with light cream shading at throat. Often 4 1/2" across. Pkt. 50c.

Our offerings of flower seeds, as always, includes the best of the newer introductions as well as the older favorites. Here are a few we recommend heartily.

A COMPLETE GUIDE for the home gardener

This Garden Annual is more than just a seed catalog. In addition, it is a complete guide for the home gardener, containing more real, down-to-earth gardening information than any seed catalog you've ever read.

As you will notice, we have crammed this book with facts. You'll find practical answers to hundreds of questions that every seedsman is asked each year.

Whether you're a beginner or an experienced gardener, we're sure you'll find much that is helpful in these pages. You can begin using the book right now as a guide for your planning. Then, later on, use it as a guide to more effective action all through the season.

We're always here to serve you and help you with your gardening problems. Let's get together often!



PETUNIA
"Double Colossal Rose"

Double, 5-inch flowers in lovely rose shades. 1948 All America. Pkt. \$1.00.



ASTER
"El Monte"

A bright crimson super-giant aster. All-American bronze medal winner. Pkt. 20c.



MARIGOLD
"Redhead"

Dwarf marigold with large single flowers of rich mahogany and gold. Pkt. 25c.



CALENDULA
"Persimmon Beauty"

A giant strain. Large, brilliant orange flowers on 12" to 18" stems. Pkt. 15c.

Copyright, 1949. H. B. Law, Chicago

A SPRING GREETING FROM

Navlet's OAKLAND

Here at Navlet's—Oakland, we have a most unusual store. We have consolidated three stores . . . flower, seed and nursery . . . into one shop. Yet each shop is separate and complete in itself.



The Florist Shop

Our flower shop, a member of the F.T.D.A., is efficiently staffed and endeavors to maintain a high standard of quality and workmanship.

The many special occasions throughout the year are met with attractive and distinctive floral arrangements which are always kept within the customer's limitations.



Oakland's finest Seed Store

Our seed department is unexcelled in this area for its very fine stock of both common and unusual varieties of seeds—flower and vegetable—seasonable bulbs, fertilizers and pest controls.

The personnel is well schooled in the art of gardening and is capable of answering most any problem regarding the proper planting and care of the garden.

Too, a wide selection of tools and supplies is available to simplify your gardening and make it a pleasure instead of a task.



Oakland's handiest outdoor sales display

The sales garden is small and compact, yet offers almost any type of shrub, tree and bedding plant desired. Timely, seasonable nursery stock is available at all times so that your garden can have that "well-dressed" look. Here, too, the salesman can properly guide you in the suitable landscaping of your new home or the rejuvenating of an old garden.

All in all, your flower, seed and garden needs are as near to you as your telephone, for our goal is service, the same in '49 as it has been since 1885.

NAVLET'S --- OAKLAND 20th and Telegraph OAKLAND, CAL.



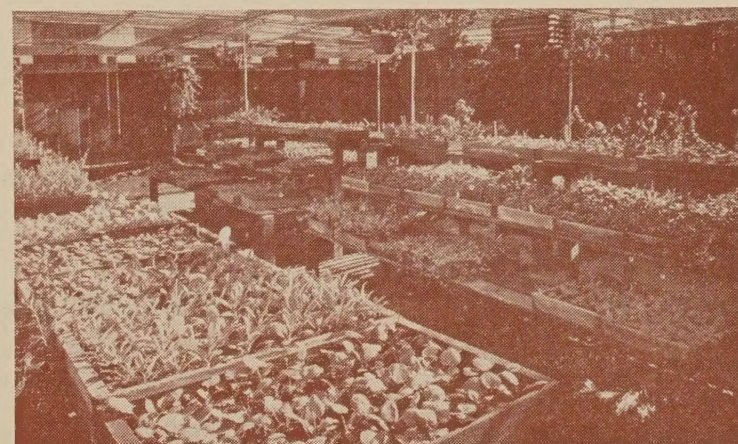
NAVLET'S—at the corner of 20th and Telegraph



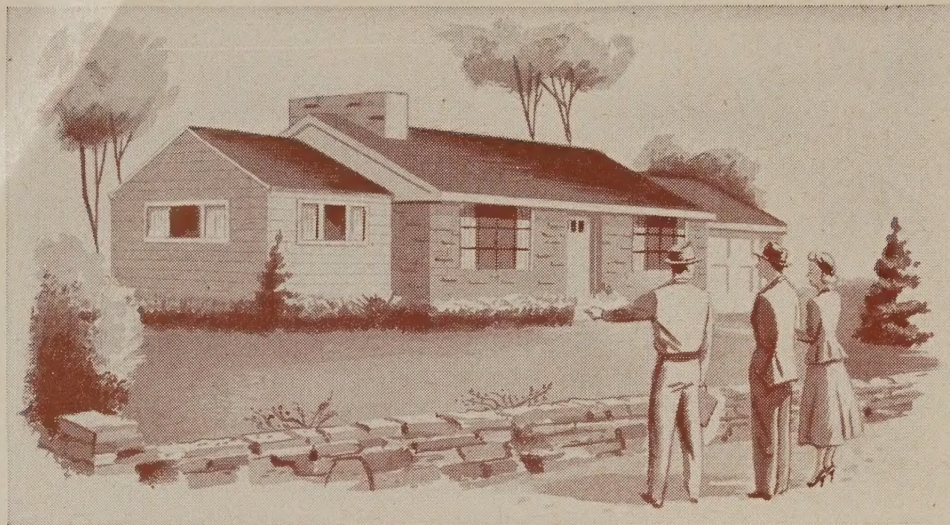
The outdoor sales gardens . . . all kinds of plants



Everything you need in the floral or gardening line.



Young nursery stock—ready for your home or garden.



4-WAY SERVICE

For Smoother, Richer Lawns

1. THE RIGHT SEED

Just any seed can't give you the beautiful lawn you want. So we have made a very careful selection to suit the growing conditions of this territory. They are the **RIGHT SEEDS** for the particular needs of your own lawn.

2. THE RIGHT FOODS

Whatever the feeding problems of your lawn are, we have the right plant foods. All-purpose lawn foods or special fertilizers for special conditions. They are all here for you, in any quantity you need.

3. THE RIGHT WEED CONTROLS

The right control can make your lawn weed-free in a matter of a few days time. We have the full range of tested weed controls from which to choose—and can show you how to banish lawn weeds easily, quickly and surely.

4. COMPLETE LAWN KNOW-HOW

Last, but probably most important of all our 4-WAY LAWN SERVICE includes competent advice whenever you want it—advice based on thorough knowledge of the lawn problems of this particular territory. We have the **KNOW-HOW**—and it's at your command!

SPRING LAWN CARE

Early spring care is necessary if you want a really good lawn. Here is the proper procedure for spring lawn care.

RAKE THE LAWN—Remove all of the debris that accumulated on the lawn during the winter. This eliminates any danger of interference with new growth of grass.

APPLY A COMPLETE, BALANCED PLANT FOOD—As soon as raking has been completed, apply plant food as directed by manufacturer. If grass has started to grow, be sure to make application when it is dry, then soak the lawn to wash plant food off the grass blades and into the soil.

RESEED THIN AND BARE SPOTS—Use from three to five pounds of good grade grass seed per 1000 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, and in seeding, use twice as much seed as used on thin turf. Cover seed lightly

with top soil to protect it and give it a chance to germinate.

ROLL THE LAWN—This operation brings the grass roots into firm contact with the soil so that growth can go on at its best. Clay soils require less rolling than others and should be rolled with a light weight roller. Do not roll the lawn when the soil is wet. Ground should be reasonably dry to avoid too much packing.

This work should be completed early in Spring. It is then that moisture conditions and temperatures are most favorable to the growth of grass.

SUMMER LAWN CARE

During the summer, your lawn requires careful care for best results.

MOWING—Mow frequently but not too close. Set mower to cut about two inches high. Very close cutting, unless done extra-frequently, will injure

the grass by sudden exposure to the sun, after it has been shaded by dense growth. Mower clippings left on the lawn are beneficial, unless in sufficient quantity to smother the grass.

WATERING—A watering program cannot be set down by the calendar but must depend on your judgment. Make sure the lawn actually needs watering, then give it a thorough soaking so that the water penetrates to a depth of six to eight inches. Never sprinkle lightly. This does more harm than good for it tends to make the grass roots come too close to the surface in an effort to reach moisture.

WEED CONTROL—The many excellent, selective weed controls on the market today make weed control simple and sure. Watch for the appearance of weeds in your lawn and eliminate them immediately.

SEEDING—While early spring and late fall seedings are the most productive, don't hesitate to plant in midsummer.

Keep after those thin and bare spots. When you seed in summer, take particular care with watering and weeding.

FALL LAWN CARE

About the time fall rolls around interest in the lawn may be waning just a bit, but another feeding with a complete, balanced plant food and another seeding of bare and thin spots at this time will produce marvelous results next spring and summer.

Fall Is A Good Time To Make A New Lawn

During the moderate fall weather, grass seed germinates quickly and makes vigorous growth. Also, few weeds germinate in the fall, thus permitting the lawn to establish itself without interference.

Follow these six steps in making a new lawn:

1. Spade or plow the area to a depth of six or eight inches. Pulverize the soil thoroughly.
2. Apply a complete, balanced plant food as prescribed by the manufacturer.
3. Work the plant food into the top few inches of soil.
4. Sow a good grade of grass seed at the rate of five pounds per 1000 square feet. To secure even distribution, apply one-half of the seed cross-wise, the other half lengthwise.
5. Roll the seeded area to imbed the seed in the soil.
6. Water thoroughly, using a fine spray. Keep moist by daily sprinklings until grass is established. Then soak to a depth of five or six inches once or twice a week.

NAVLET'S LAWN SEEDS

There are many advantages in securing Navlet carefully executed formulas of turf and lawn grass mixtures for definite exposures and soil conditions. No one grass, or grass seed mixture will thrive under all exposures surrounding a home, especially if there are hedges or trees to create shade. Single strain lawns, of Bent, or Fescue, require considerably more attention than the average Home Gardener cares to or has the time to give them.

A-1 SPECIAL TURF MIXTURE—Contains a portion of Bent in combination with other fine-leaved, turf-forming, long-lived grasses. Improves with age. No Rye or Clover. We offer this as the best blend for a permanent turf. Freest from weeds of any mixture. 1 lb., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$15.00. (Sow 1 lb. to 250 sq. ft. of area.)

GOLDEN GATE MIXTURE—A popular mixture of hardy grasses with a little Clover, which grows quickly and stands considerable abuse. Thrives in light and medium heavy soils. 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00. (Sow 1 lb. to 100 sq. ft. of area.)

NAVLET'S EMERALD LAWN MIXTURE—A carefully blended mixture of permanent fine leaved deep green grasses without Bent, Clover or Rye. Will make a hardy, green turf the year round. Satisfactory for sun and half-shaded situations. 1 lb., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$12.50. (Sow 1 lb. to 175 sq. ft. of area.)

PLEASE NOTE: Write for prices on larger quantities; Grass seed prices fluctuate with the market and are not guaranteed.

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY (*Poa pratensis*)—Produces a firm, velvety, elastic turf of deep, vivid green. Thrives in open situation away from Summer Fogs. Roots deeply, forming a permanent turf on the heavier types of soils. Unsatisfactory on sandy soils.

Extra Fancy—Specially recleaned. Far superior to and more economical than cheaper grades. (Weighs 25 lbs. to the bushel.) 1 lb., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$15.00. (Sow 1 lb. to 175 sq. ft. of area.)

CHEWINGS FESCUE (*Festuca rubra* var., fallax)—A hardy, low-growing grass. Needlelike spears rarely exceed 6 inches in height. Dense, turf-forming habit. Very hardy on the thin or poorer types of gravelly and sandy soils. Does well in sun or partial shade. 1 lb., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$12.50. (Sow 1 lb. to 150 sq. ft. of area.)

NAVLET'S HIGH SCHOOL LAWN MIXTURE—A combination of ruggedness with a smooth, velvety appearance is given by this sturdy mixture. Thrives in heavy soil, where summers are hot. 1 lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$11.25. (Sow 1 lb. to 150 sq. ft. of area.)

SHADY LAWN GRASS—This is a special blend of shade-loving grasses for lawns facing the North without much sunshine and shady spots under trees and places where there is little direct sunlight. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful deep green turf. 1 lb., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$12.50. (Sow 1 lb. to 175 sq. ft. of area.)

LIPPIA PLANTS—This creeping lawn plant solves the problem of maintaining a beautiful lawn through the dry California Summer. Requires little or no water. \$2.50 per flat. (Will cover area of 100 sq. ft.), shipped at purchaser's expense.

BENT, GOLF-A-LAWN (*Agrostis tenuis*, Astoriana)—Especially suited to the heavier soils. It spreads from underground creeping roots which produce a splendid upright growth of fine texture and of a rich green color. Stands hard usage. **Certified Seed:** 1 lb., \$2.25. (Sow 1 lb. to 350-500 sq. ft. of area.)

RYE, PACEY'S PACIFIC RYE (*Lolium perenne*)—Valuable in lawn as a nurse grass and where quick results are desired. Leaves narrow, flat and smooth, the under side being glossy. Is also known in the Bay District as Pacific Rye. It is a short seeded type, more desirable than Australian Rye. 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50. (Sow 1 lb. to 100 sq. ft. of area.)

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)—Of dwarf habit, making an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Used considerably in mixtures as a nurse crop as it germinates rapidly. 1 lb., \$1.75. (Sow 1 lb. to 200-300 sq. ft. of area.)

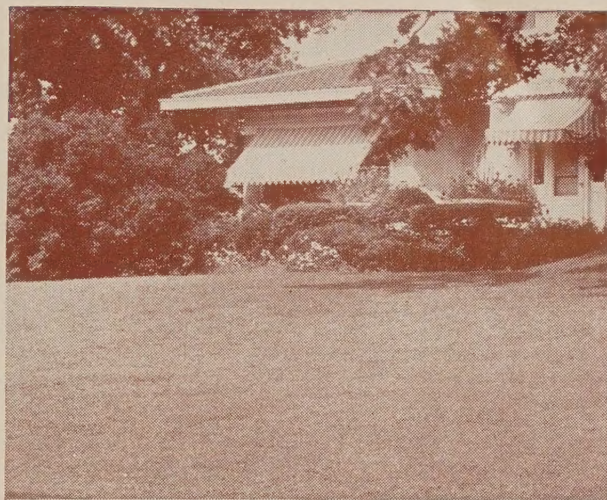
4-WAY SERVICE FOR YOUR LAWN

1. **THE RIGHT SEED**—The "better lawns" we sell get their start with the right seed.

2. **THE RIGHT FOODS**—Whatever your lawn feeding problems, we have the right plant foods for it.

3. **TESTED WEED CONTROLS**—We have the full range of weed controls and can show you how to vanquish lawn weeds easily and surely.

4. **COMPLETE LAWN KNOW-HOW**—We have a thorough knowledge of the lawn problems of this particular area. This know-how is at your command at any time.



FOR SUNNY PLOTS

Some sunny lawns require one type of seed; some need another. No single variety or mixture of varieties can take care of all situations. But whatever the need, we can supply the seed that is best suited—and can help you to plan and produce the beautiful lawn you want.



FOR SHADY SPOTS

Wherever cool shade makes it difficult to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade enduring grasses and clovers . . . and have blended them into a mixture that will give you surprising results.



FOR SPECIAL USES

We have just the right grass seed for every purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn, the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates, cemeteries . . . or for just any other special use. Just tell us what you want.

CHAS. C. NAVLET

1949 Vegetable Seed Prices

All Prices Subject to Change without notice

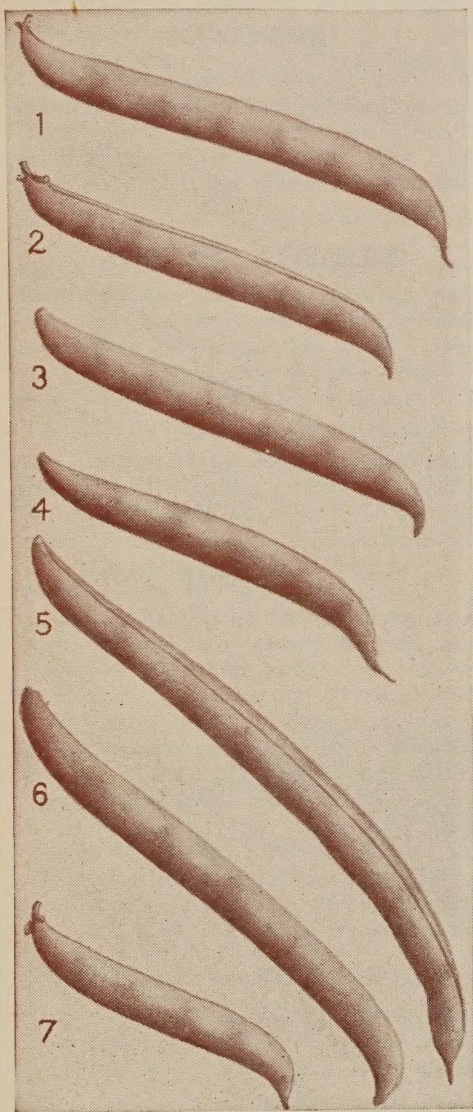
Be sure to include POSTAGE

	Packet	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
ASPARAGUS:				
Mary Washington	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.25
BEANS, Bush Green Pod:	Packet		1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Dwarf Horticultural, Improved				
Stringless Green Pod, Tender-				
green	\$0.15		\$0.40	\$0.75
BEANS, Wax Pod:				
Black Wax (Pencil Pod), Kid-				
ney Wax, Round Pod, Golden				
Wax, Top Notch .....	.15		.40	.75
BEANS, Pole:				
Blue Lake or Improved White				
Creaseback, Kentucky Wonder,				
Kentucky Wonder Wax, Tall				
Horticultural .....	.15		.40	.75
Oregon Giant and Potomac..	.15		.40	.75
BEANS, Lima Bush:				
Baby Potato, Burpee's Im-				
proved Bush, Cangreen .....	.15		.40	.75
BEANS, Lima, Pole:				
Oregon Pole Lima .....	.15		.40	.75
	Packet	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
BEETS: Detroit Dark Red, Early				
Wonder, Extra Early Flat				
Egyptian	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.05	\$3.00
MANGEL WURZEL:				
Danish Sludstrup, Giant Half				
Sugar, True Sugar Beet.....		.25	.75	2.25
BROCCOLI:				
Italian Green Sprouting,				
St. Valentine .....	.10	.35	1.15	3.50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS:				
Dwarf Improved .....	.10	.60	2.00	6.00
CABBAGE: Copenhagen Market		.75	2.25	6.50
Early Jersey Wakefield .....	.10	.50	1.50	4.50
Golden Acre .....	.10	.75	2.25	6.50
Danish Ball Head .....	.10	.75	2.25	6.50
Late Flat Dutch .....	.10	.50	1.50	4.50
Mammoth Red Rock .....	.10	.75	2.25	6.50
Savoy .....	.10	.50	1.50	4.50
Chinese Cabbage, Wong Bok	.10	.50		
CARROTS, Chantenay (Oregon):				
Chantenay Red Cored, Danvers				
Half Long, Improved Imperator,				
Nantes Coreless .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Stock Carrots .....		.30	.90	
CAULIFLOWER:	Packet	1/4 oz.	1 oz.	1/4 lb.
Danish Giant (Dry Weather) ..	\$0.25	\$0.60	\$1.80	\$6.00
Early Snowball		1.00	3.00	10.00
CELERY:	Packet	1 oz.	1/4 oz.	1 lb.
Golden Self Blanching,				
Golden Utah	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$7.50
Utah Jumbo Winter		2.00	6.75	20.00
CELERIAC: Large Smooth Prague	.10	.75	2.50	7.50
CHICORY:				
Witloof (French Endive) .....	.10	.50	1.35	4.00
CORN, SWEET (Hybrid):	Packet		1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Spangcross, Marcross, Carmel-				
cross, Golden Cross Bantam..	\$0.15		\$0.40	\$0.75
CORN, SWEET, (Open Pollinated, Yellow):				
Golden Bantam, Golden Bant-				
am Improved, Golden Early				
Market .....	.15		.35	.60
CUCUMBER:	Packet	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Boston or Chicago Pickling ..	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$3.00
Cubit .....	.25			
Davis Perfect, Improved Long				
Green, Lemon, National Pick-				
ling, Straight 8, Gherkin or				
Burs .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
EGGPLANT: Black Beauty .....	.10	.65	2.00	6.00
ENDIVE:				
Broad-leaved (Escarolle), Large				
Green Curled .....	.10	.30	.90	2.50
KALE, Borecole:				
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch,				
Tall Green Curled Scotch, Jer-				
sey or Thousand Headed....	.10	.20	.60	1.80
KOHLRABI: Early White Vienna	.10	.50	1.50	4.50
LEEK: Large American Flag....	.10	1.00	3.00	9.00
LETTUCE: Bibb .....	.10	.40	1.20	3.50
Great Lakes .....	.25	.75	2.00	6.00
Improved Hanson, Imperial				
No. 152, New York No. 515				
Improved, Red Leafed Mig-				
nonette .....	.10	.40	1.20	3.50
LETTUCE: (Leaf)				
Black Seeded Simpson, Grand				
Rapids, Red Leaf Prize.....	.10	.30	.75	
Oak Leaf .....	.15			

	Packet	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
MUSKMELON: Cranshaw, Hale's				
Best Improved No. 36, Hale's				
Best Jumbo Strain, Hearts of				
Gold, Imperial No. 45, Rocky				
Ford or Netted Gem .....	.10	.25	.85	2.50
MELONS, other:				
Casaba, Honey Dew, Persian	.10	.25	.85	2.50
MUSTARD:				
Southern Giant Curled, Mus-				
tard, Spinach or Tendergreen	.10	.25	.50	1.50
OKRA or GUMBO:				
Improved Dwarf Green,				
Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod	.10	.20	.60	1.80
PARSLEY:				
Extra Triple Curled (Moss				
Curled) .....	.10	.20	.60	1.80
PARSNIPS: Harris Model,				
Hollow Crown Thick Shoulder	.10	.25	.75	2.25
ONIONS: Crystal Wax Bermuda,				
Utah Sweet Spanish, White				
Portugal or Silverskin, White				
Bunching or Pickling, White				
Sweet Spanish, Yellow Globe				
Danvers .....	.10	1.00	2.50	7.50
ONION SETS	1 lb.	45c	10 lbs.	\$4.00, Postpaid
PEAS, First Early Varieties:	Packet		1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Alaska, Gradus, Laxton's				
Progress, Little Marvel	\$0.10		\$0.30	\$0.50
PEAS, Main Crop:				
Improved Strategem, Tall Tele-				
phone or Alderman, Dwarf				
Telephone .....	.15		.35	.60
PEPPERS:	Packet	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
California Wonder		\$1.20	\$4.00	\$12.00
Chinese Giant, Long Bell or				
Bull Nose, Long Red Cayenne,				
Perfection Pimento, World-				
beater	\$0.10	.75	2.25	6.75
PUMPKIN: Kentucky Field or				
Dickenson, Large Yellow or				
Connecticut Field, Sugar or				
New England Pie, Winter				
Luxury .....	.10	.25	.60	1.75
RADISH: Crimson Giant, Early				
Scarlet Globe, Early Scarlet				
Turnip, White Tip, French				
Breakfast, Long White Icicle,				
Sparkler .....	.10	.25	.50	1.25
RADISH (Winter Varieties):				
Black Spanish Long or Round,				
Chinese White Winter (Cele-				
tial), Scarlet China Winter,				
(Chinese Rose Winter) .....	.10	.25	.50	1.25
RUTABAGA or SWEDE:				
Improved American Purple Top				
(or Long Island Improved),				
Purple Top Neckless .....	.10	.20	.60	1.00
SALSIFY, Vegetable Oyster:				
Mammoth Sandwich Island...	.10	.60	1.80	5.50
SPINACH:				
Bloomsdale Improved Thick				
Leaf, Nobel or Giant Thick				
Leaved .....	.10	.15	.25	.75
New Zealand .....	.10	.25	.70	2.20
SQUASH: Zucchini or Italian,				
Black Zucchini, Early Summer				
Crookneck, Early Prolific				
Straightneck, White Bush Scal-				
lop, Golden Hubbard, Im-				
proved Hubbard, Table Queen				
or Danish, Banana, Umatilla				
Marblehead .....	.10	.30	.90	2.50
SWISS CHARD: Lucullus, Dark				
Green .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Rhubarb Chard .....	.15			
TOMATO: Bonny Best, Earliana				
Improved Jubilee, Marglobe..	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.50
Pearson Improved			1.50	5.00
Pritchard Scarlet Topper, Rut-				
gers, Scarlet Dawn, Stokesdale	.10	.40	.75	2.50
Victor			1.25	4.00
Yellow Pear, Yellow Plum,				
Ground Cherry or Husk				
Tomato .....	.10		1.00	3.00
TURNIP:	Packet	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.
Cow Horn, Golden Ball or				
Orange Jelly Purple Top Strap				
Leaf, Purple Top White Globe,				
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen,				
Snowball	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.00
WATERMELON:				
Black-Seed Ice Cream, Kleck-				
ley's Sweet, Klondike .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Blue Ribbon Striped Klondike	.10	.30		

VEGETABLE SEEDS

*Carefully selected
for your territory!*



BEANS

1. Bountiful. 2. Stringless Green Pod 3. Tendergreen 4. Plentiful 5. Kentucky Wonder 6. Kentucky Wonder Wax 7. Golden Wax, Improved.

THE OLD GARDENER ON PEAS . . .

The sweetest garden peas are grown during the cool of the year. Peas lose their delicious flavor mighty fast after harvest, so it is best to cook them at once, or store them unshelled in your coolest spot until ready for them.

Of course, you can't be expected to know how much better garden-fresh peas are over market peas until you grow some yourself!

From among all the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. So we offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound base for your plans.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

The symbols (fr) indicate vegetables suitable for home freezing.

ASPARAGUS

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to 1/2" depth. Thin plants to 6 inches apart and when a year old transplant to heavily enriched beds.

Mary Washington (fr)—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

ARTICHOKE

Sow seed in March and April—give plants protection until weather is settled—transplant to rows 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart and spaced 2 feet apart in the row. Artichokes are usually produced second year from seed in mild climate. If winters are severe mulch crowns heavily for protection.

Large Green Globe—Popular as garden variety and for shipping. A perennial—large green edible heads—broad and full at the base. Medium size plants with green thistle-like foliage.

BEANS

Sow in rows 2 1/2' to 3 1/2' apart. Plant seed 1 1/2" to 2" deep and 3 to 4" apart. Do not plant until weather is warm and settled. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. (DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout season.

Black Valentine Stringless (fr)—Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods dark green, 6-6 1/2 in. long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 49 days.

Bountiful (fr)—An early, heavy-yielding variety. The leading flat podded bean for market and home use. Flat, light-

The trick in growing peas is to sow them early enough so the crop can mature during cool weather, and at the same time, get by without frost damage to the blossoms and young pods. The vines stand considerable cold.

You'll enjoy a long picking season of top quality peas by sowing a row each of either Little Marvel, or Laxton's Progress; then follow with Alderman, or Dwarf Telephone; and end up with Giant Stride or Improved Stratagem. Most of these are resistant to wilt disease. Alderman is the only one in

Beans
15¢ PER PACKET
ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

green stringless, but slightly fibrous pods of finest quality. 47 days.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (fr)—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle and strictly stringless at all stages. Medium green pods, oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Dwarf Horticultural (Speckled Cranberry)—Snap bean; also used for green shelled beans, edible in 62 days. Pods green at early stage, speckled with carmine at maturity.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-American Medal. 51 days.

Tendergreen (fr)—Large, erect plants. Abundant round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Davis White—Vigorous plants, producing long straight waxy-white pods, about 6 inches long, flat and tender. Not stringless. 55 days.

Improved Golden Wax (fr)—Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight thick, flat pods, creamy yellow and stringless. 51 days.

Beans, Pole

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

Kentucky Wonder (fr)—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (fr)—Vigorous, good climbing plants waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Scarlet Runner—Large plant growth. Often planted for its brilliant scarlet flowers. Pods broad, oval and meaty. Used for snap and green shell beans. 90 days.

the group that you'll have to stake. Peas stop bearing if you don't pick the vines clean.

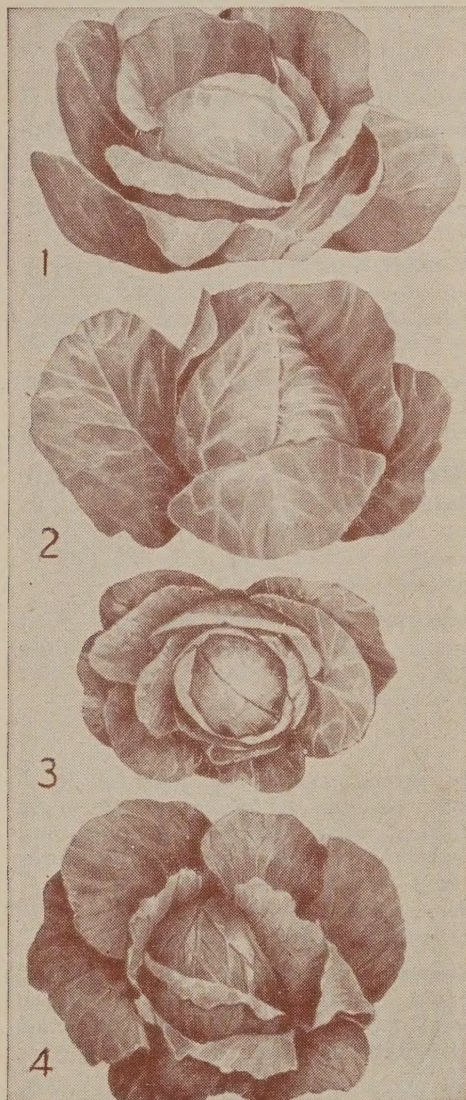
Alaska or Petits Pois is a dandy, smooth-seeded, very early canning variety that can't be drowned by rain.

Treating the seed of wrinkled varieties with Spergon will prevent their rotting in the ground if a heavy rain hits them before they can sprout.

If you've wondered where the Chinese get those tender, sugary peas that are eaten without shelling, pod and all, ask for Melting Sugar or Edible Pod.

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
 Special quotations to market gardeners.
 Prices subject to change without notice.



CABBAGE

1. Copenhagen Market 2. Early Jersey Wakefield 3. Golden Acre 4. Mammoth Red Rock.

**THE OLD GARDENER
 ON BEANS and CARROTS**

You'll never know how good snap beans can be, until you've tasted some freshly picked, fibreless young pods; they're so tender, brittle and tasty.

Dwarf varieties mature a crop quicker and with less fuss than pole varieties; but, the tall ones will produce a great deal more beans over a longer period, especially when the vines are picked clean. Sow varieties that can be frozen, so the surplus won't be wasted.

**BEANS, Continued
 Lima, Dwarf or Bush**

Plant in dry, warm ground. Make rows 2' apart and drop beans 6" apart in row. Cover with 1" of soil. Can also be planted in hills, 3' apart one way and 2' apart the other way. Use 4 to 6 beans per hill.

Burpee's Improved Bush (fr)—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans. 75 days.

Fordhook Bush (fr)—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality.

Henderson's Bush (fr)—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Lima, Pole

Follow same plan as for other pole beans but plant seed two weeks later.
King of the Garden (fr)—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

BEETS

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

Crosby's Egyptian (fr)—Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Tender and sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red (fr)—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety. Semi-globular, tender blood-red. 58 days.

**BEETS, STOCK
 (Mangel Wurzel)**

Sow seeds in early fall and spring in rows 2½' to 3' apart. Later thin to 10" apart.

Danish Sludstrup—A very high yielding variety. Grows well above the ground—easy to pull. Flesh is white, tinged with faint yellow. 110 days.

Giant Half Sugar, Rose—A good variety for feeding. Heavy yielding. Roots long and oval shaped. Skin white with rose colored shoulder, flesh white. 90 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves

may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Large White Ribbed—Large smooth green leaves with broad, white tender mid-ribs with nice flavor when cooked like spinach. 60 days.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

Rhubarb Chard—Heavily crumpled leaves, dark green with a translucent crimson stalk. A different, tasty, delicious flavor—cook stalks and leaves together for a new taste thrill. 60 days.

BROCCOLI

Cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting (fr)—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5-in. long which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishments sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts.

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts 1¼-1½ in. in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

CABBAGE

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Set out as soon as the weather permits. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Continued on Page 10

If you sow a short row every two or three weeks, you'll have beans to harvest right up to frost.

Lima beans are delicious when picked just as the pods start turning yellow—they're tasty as dry beans too.

You'll find the small-seeded bush Limas do better in the hot interior valleys.

The sweet, new fine-grained coreless carrots don't do as well in heavy soils as short, stubby, tapered varieties.

These new ones are so tender, brittle and thin-skinned, they'll corkscrew or

split into Siamese twins if you don't add plenty of moisture-holding organic or mineral soil aids to heavy soil before planting. The misshapen ones just can't be pulled intact without first thoroughly soaking heavy soils.

While the soil is the best place to store carrots, especially over-winter, it's better to avoid accumulating a surplus during warm weather. By spacing sowings there'll be a crop of tastier, tender young ones coming along. Freeze any surplus that develops.

PRACTICAL ANSWERS TO EVERY-DAY QUESTIONS

This is a Garden Annual that you can keep right on using long after you have bought and planted your seed!

It's packed with practical, down-to-earth facts that every gardener needs to know. Even old-timers will find information that is mighty helpful.

You'll find all of this valuable information listed under the "How? When? Where? Why?" headings all through the HOME GARDENING GUIDE. Read it carefully, keep it handy and use it to advantage all through the year.

Planning before planting

Don't expect your garden to grow itself. Plan the crops you want and the amount of each. List them and study the planting and maturity time. Determine the amount of space you will need for the early crops that need cool weather and the time that space may again be used for hot summer crops.

Check your soil. Do you need fertilizer, humus, inoculants, seed disinfectants? Are your tools in good condition? Check back over your experiences of last year. Was there something lacking in the kinds of crops, supplies or tools? Plan now to avoid repeating any of these old mistakes and place your order for needed items early.

If you still have questions unanswered after reading this book, come in and let's talk them over. Take advantage of our wealth of experience . . . It's yours for the asking.

How Much to Plant

Figure exactly the number of feet of row to plant. Consult the chart on page 18.

Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops.

Decide how many times during the harvest season you want to eat a certain crop, how much of that crop you ordinarily serve to your family, and plant accordingly. Thus, if you like beans, and if you want to serve them twice a week, 1 pound at a serving, note that a 50 foot row will produce about 20 pounds. Since beans produce freely for about three weeks, a 20 foot row should give you all the snap beans your family cares to eat during that time. Why tend 50 feet of row when 20 will do?

Succession Seeding

DON'T work more land than you need to. Conserve your energy by intercrop-

ping, catch cropping and succession cropping. In intercropping, short season crops are grown between slower growing plants (i.e., plant early lettuce between rows of tomato plants that won't need the space until after the lettuce is eaten). In catch cropping, plant an early crop **before** the main crop is planted. In succession cropping the main crop comes first (i.e., snap beans to be followed by late turnips). In this way you make better use of space, cut down the number of rows to tend, and make better use of water and fertilizers.

In the smaller garden, concentrate on vegetables that lose quality most rapidly when shipped any distance—delicately flavored green beans, summer squash, early cabbage and leaf lettuce. Unless you have plenty of room, better leave late cabbage, dry onions, winter squash and potatoes to commercial gardeners.

Before You Dig

Before digging or plowing the garden, apply 2½ to 3 lbs. of balanced fertilizer over every 100 sq. ft. of garden. Divide fertilizer into two lots, sowing one with the wind and the other across the wind. Or, better yet, use a fertilizer spreader.

Next, make a mud pie test. Pick up a handful of soil and pat it lightly into a mud pie or cake. If this can be crumbled into loose soil easily, the soil is all right to dig. If it hangs together, it is too wet: don't dig.

CANTALOUPE,
Rocky Ford

CORN, Golden
Cross Bantam

Hearts of Gold

CARROTS,
Imperator

CUCUMBER,
Long Green

LETTUCE, Oak Leaf

COS LETTUCE, White Paris

Corn

15¢ PER PACKET

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

CABBAGE, Continued

Early Flat Dutch—Good second early variety. Plants medium. Very vigorous. Large, flat solid heads 6-in. deep, 11 to 12-in. diameter, 11 to 12-lb. 90 days.

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. 65 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

Late Flat Dutch—The best late variety. Large, round, flat solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties. Tender; fine quality.

Savoy—Large, flat heads with dark green, crinkled leaves. Flavor is mild and appetizing. 6 to 7 lbs. 90 days.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

Wong Bok—A short stout oval variety. Compact and well balanced. 85 days.

CARROTS

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

Chantenay, Red Cored (fr)—Root has

thick shoulder, tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Improved Imperator (fr)—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Packet 25¢

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them at top.

Early Snowball (fr)—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days.

Danish Giant, Dry Weather—Later variety than Early Snowball and of larger growth. Well adapted to dry weather conditions. 75 days.

CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days.

CELERY

Sow late spring for fall maturity. Have shaded beds and cover seed ¼". Transplant when 6" high. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool weather of autumn.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Utah—Green type, stocky plant, full hearted and compact; blanches readily. Stems thick, solid, medium broad and full rounded. Fine quality. 120 days.

CHICORY

Large Rooted (Magdeburg)—Dried roots are roasted and mixed with ground coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long, tapered from 2 in. at top. 120 days.

Radichetta (Small Rooted)—Used extensively for salads. Slender, strap leafed plants. 65 days.

Witloof (French Endive)—Compact, blanched head. Crisp, broad leaves, pleasant sharp flavor. 140 to 160 days.

COLLARD

Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high; or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart. Seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Make several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Hybrids

We offer the finest Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties, and list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam (fr)—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Marcross (fr)—An early wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

Open-Pollinated

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8 in. long, 8 straight rows. 88 days.

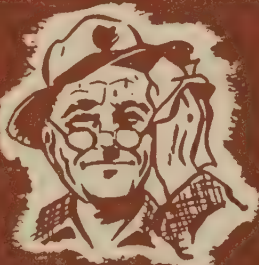
Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg (fr)—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, sweet. 9 days.

Golden Bantam (fr)—The most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull.

CUCUMBER

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Seeds should be planted not over 1" deep in hills from 3' to 5' apart each way. Sow 15 to 20 seeds to a hill. When plants crowd thin to 3 plants per hill. Frequent shallow cultivation necessary until runners appear.

Continued on Page 12



Want more sweet corn for more weeks? We can give you the combination that turns the trick.

THE OLD GARDENER talks of SWEET CORN

Ears of sweet corn are at their best when harvested in the milk stage and cooked at once. Between harvesting and cooking, always store ears in the coolest space you have, because the rate of sugar loss is very fast at high temperatures.

In any area of the West, corn may be planted as soon as the ground is thoroughly warm. Start out with a sowing of Marcross for a first or early crop.

then change to Golden Cross Bantam and put in several small blocks so you can have a harvest of these fine ears right up to frost.

These new hybrid varieties are far superior in disease-resistance, size of ears, and productivity—and they're fully equal in flavor to the best of the old open-pollinated corn.

Be sure to plant your corn in blocks instead of in rows, because there has to be complete wind pollination to fill the ears with kernels right up to the tip.

Poor Soil

DON'T plant in water-logged or poorly-drained soil. If your garden doesn't drain readily, find another plot or provide tile drainage. No soil will grow good root crops that dries out hard and compact. If the cost of conditioning such soil is too high, as in plots to be used only one year, omit carrots, beets, etc., and concentrate on leafy vegetables and those that produce above ground, such as tomatoes, peppers, etc. You can re-make such soil by adding well-rotted organic matter. This may be old manure, spent mushroom manure, peat moss, rotted compost, etc. If ashes have weathered for at least a year, they will help break up clay also. So will an application of lime or gypsum. Light sands can also be improved by adding liberal amounts of organic matter.

Extra Feeding

DON'T DEPEND on organic matter only for **feeding** your vegetables. While it has some fertility value, it won't provide enough. Remember that vegetables growing in a garden are in an artificial environment. You don't want **natural** growth; you want crops to mature as soon as possible, and this means **extra** feeding with suitable fertilizers. Properly used, chemical fertilizers furnish plant food at lowest cost in most readily available form. Make provisions for extra feedings through the summer.

Correcting Acid or Alkaline Soils

Acid soil conditions may be corrected by

the use of lime, preferably as ground limestone, which has a longer effect. However, do not apply lime unless it is really needed. A good check on the need for lime is the way your beets grow. Usually a soil that will grow good beets contains enough lime. If you have trouble with beets, and clovers do not grow well in your vicinity, it will pay you to have your soil tested. (We have soil test kits that will show you the right amount of lime to apply.)

Alkaline soil conditions may cause bleaching and stunting of plants. This can be remedied by using soil sulphur or gypsum. Here, again, caution should be used to find out, by soil tests, the right amount to use for your particular soil and crops.

Most garden plants do best in a soil that is neither strongly alkaline or acid but nearly neutral. A soil test of pH 6.0 to 7.0 is ideal, for most crops.

Spading the Garden

The average home garden can be dug easily in five or six days, if done in stages. Usually a hand-dug garden is in better condition than one that has been plowed. Start by digging a trench the depth and width of a spade. Wheel the dirt from this trench around to the other side of the garden, where you plan to finish digging. Throw the dirt from succeeding rows into the trench made by the the previous spade cut. The last cut is then filled with the earth wheeled from the first.

Spading vs. Plowing

Many a garden plot has been ruined by a heavy tractor that worked it too wet.

Be sure your soil passes the mud pie test before you allow a plowman to touch it. Too often, regular farm equipment is too heavy for working garden soils. DON'T work your soil too much. Remember that after you finish digging or plowing your soil has been fluffed up and loosened, so plant roots can grow through it easily. Every time you go over it you are packing it down, making it less suitable for growing plants. Most inexperienced gardeners overdo surface preparation by trying to work the surface into a fine dust. Clods should be broken up, stones raked off and trash removed, in sensible limits. If the soil was dug at the right mud pie point, most lumps should break up without too much additional cultivation.

Use a cord or garden line stretched across the garden in laying out rows. Crooked rows increase the work needed. Also, they waste space. Open furrows for sowing seed by running the end of a hoe handle along a taut cord. For most seeds this should not be more than 1/2" deep; 1" deep for peas, beans, corn, etc. Fine seeds should not be covered more than 1/4" in the furrow. If your soil cakes or crusts badly, use clean sand, or a mixture of 50-50 sand and leaf mold, or peat moss, to cover the seed. This loose mixture does not cake and allows the tender seedlings to break through readily.

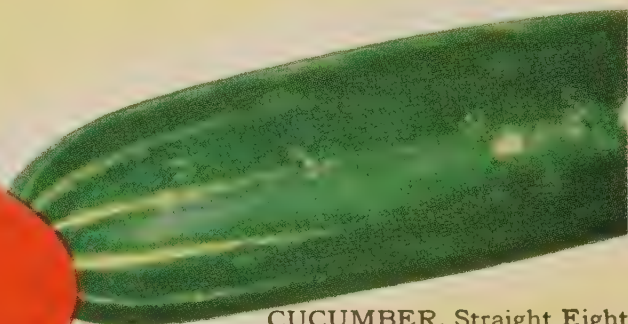
Where it is important to catch light rainfall, corn, peas, beans, etc. can be sown at the bottom of a 3" to 4" furrow, but should not be covered with more than 1" of soil.



BROCCOLI, Italian
Green Sprouting



PEPPER, Pimiento



CUCUMBER, Straight Eight



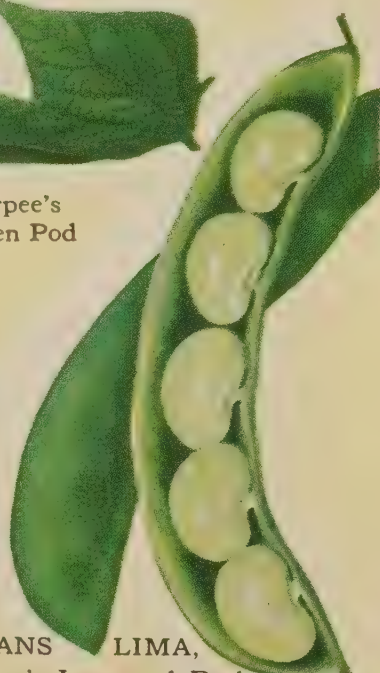
SQUASH,
Table Queen



BEANS, Burpee's
Stringless Green Pod



KOHLRABI,
Early White Vienna



BEANS LIMA,
Burpee's Improved Bush

All Vegetable Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
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CUCUMBERS, Continued

Cubit—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944 All-American Selections. Dark green, white spine, cylindrical with blunt ends. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. New and worthwhile.

Chicago or Boston Pickling—Vigorous grower, fruits medium dark green, 6 to 7 inches long when grown; slightly tapering of even size. 58 days.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10 in. long, tapered ends, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½ in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Klondike—Dark green skin with white spine. An excellent variety, hardy and productive. 7-8 inches long and 2½ inches thick. Good for slicing and pickling. 64 days.

Lemon—A very prolific variety, crisp and well flavored. Use for salads and pickles. Fruits nearly round, deep lemon yellow color, somewhat resembles a lemon. 65 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long, 70 days.

Straight Eight—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½ lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hot bed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty (fr)—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early.

New York Improved (fr)—Low, stalky, branching plants, continuous leaving. Black-purple, glossy, broad oval shaped, large fruits. 83 days.

ENDIVE

For late spring and summer crop, sow seed in open ground during early spring. For late fall, sow in early to

middle autumn. Plant in shallow drills 18" part and thin plants later to a foot apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over center when plant is nearly grown.

Full Heart or Escarole—A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Upright growing plant about 12 inches in diameter. 71 days.

Green Curled Ruffec—Plants 16 to 18 in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White tender, fleshy. 95 days.

HERBS

Anise—Used for garnishing, seasoning.

Basil, Sweet—For soups stews, etc.

Borage—For salads and drinks.

Caraway—Seeds and leaves widely used.

Coriander—Flavoring for candy.

Chives—Mild onion flavor, salads, etc.

Dill—Favorite for pickles.

Fennel, Sweet—Garnish or salads.

Marjoram, Sweet—Widely used in many dishes.

Rosemary—Odor or seasoning. Fragrant.

Sage—Famous in dressings.

Thyme—Fine for meats, poultry.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants, have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows.

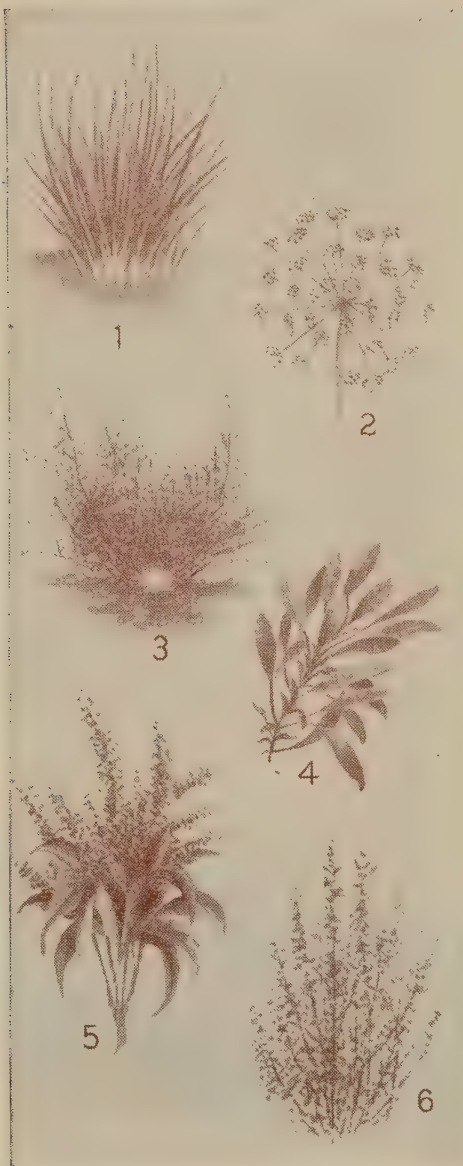
Tall Green Curled Scotch—Hardy, light green colored plant. Leaves deeply cut, curled at the edges. Very tender after exposure to frosty weather. 60 days.

Thousand Headed (Jersey or Cow Kale)—Very productive variety. Tall plants, bearing an abundance of deep green, thick, smooth leaves. Grown for stock and chicken feed. 65 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6" apart in the row. Even better to start it in beds and transplant same as cabbage. Planting at intervals of 10 days gives tender bulbs until hot weather.

White Vienna Early (fr)—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.



HERBS

1. Chives 2. Dill 3. Fennel, Sweet 4. Sage 5. Sweet Basil 6. Thyme

THE OLD GARDENER ON LETTUCE

Head lettuce is a cool season crop that'll bolt (go to seed) in hot weather. Leaf lettuce varieties stand higher temperatures much better.

The faster lettuce grows, the better the table quality. This means thorough soil preparation, plenty of fertilizer and frequent irrigation.

Lucky folks residing along the cool coastal slopes can grow head lettuce

most of the year. But, in the interior where the summer temperatures run high, use the New York heading strains in early spring, and follow with early curled Simpson or some other loose-leaf variety in summer.

When in doubt about the best lettuce for your own area, sow some seed of Great Lakes every two weeks. This high quality iceberg type, slow-bolting variety comes nearer being an all-weather, all-season producer than any other.

They say a "salad is no better than its

ingredients." If you like the buttery-flavored Big Boston, the crisp Romaine or Paris Cos, the nutty-flavored Oak Leaf, or blanched Endive for salad ingredients, about the only way you'll have them when you want them is to grow your own. They'll be a whole lot better than any you can buy on the market.

Use plenty of water and light feedings of nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia to keep lettuce growing rapidly and to develop maximum crispness.



LETTUCE

1. Great Lakes 2. Oak Leaf 3. Imperial No. 847 4. Paris White Cos.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days.

LETTUCE

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Keep rows 12" to 18" apart. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Heading or Cabbage

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with redish brown. 75 days.

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

Hanson—Old hardy variety for home and market gardens. Large globular heads, compact tender and sweet. Light yellowish green leaves, broad and curly. 80 days.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Imperial No. 847 (Florida Iceberg)—Heads are of good size and solid. Does well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Very hardy. 83 days.

New York or Los Angeles—Long distance shipper. Large curled heading lettuce. Dark green, curled edge leaves. Well blanched heads, sweet, and tender. 80 days.

White Paris Cos or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

Loose Leaf Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Oak Leaf—The most popular leaf lettuce for home gardens, Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Outstanding resistance to hot weather.

Prizehead—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled, crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

(See Beets, Leaf)

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal, forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

Cranshaw—A cross between Casaba and cantaloupe. Salmon flesh, wonderful flavor. Matures late in Summer—requires long growing season. 110 days.

Casaba, Golden Beauty—Grown in hotter sections. Fruits medium large and globe shaped. Outer color golden yellow. Flesh white, luscious and spicy. 110 days.

Hale's Best—Flesh thick, deep salmon pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew. Weight, 4 lbs. 86 days.

Continued on page 16

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

Transplanting

DON'T assume that transplanting is worth doing for itself alone. Transplanting is like an operation to a human being: the plant must recover from post-operative shock before it can take hold and start growing again. The only value in transplanting is that it allows you to use larger plants—important in short seasons. If there is ever any question as to whether to direct-seed or to transplant, always direct-seed unless quicker maturity is a factor. Even tomatoes, the crop most often transplanted, will usually produce as quickly from seed sown in the open as they will from transplants, which must grow new roots before they can begin growing again.

Use good seedlings if you must transplant. They should be medium green in color, not too tall, and the leaves should be free from spots or dead areas. Avoid seedlings that are reddened or purplish in color, or show signs of yellowing (except in the case of celery plants, which can be quite yellow and still be good).

If you want to grow your own transplants to get healthy stock, follow these directions:

DON'T BEGIN too soon, unless you have a greenhouse or light hotbed and can give the seedlings plenty of room. For most vegetables, 6 to 7 weeks is time enough to allow between seeding and transplanting. Most homes are too dark, so don't try to grow seedlings unless you can do it in a sunny window that gets direct sunshine for at least six hours.

Fill shallow boxes (flats) with a mixture of 1/3 good garden soil, 1/3 clean sand and 1/3 compost, leaf mould or other well-rotted organic matter. Make very shallow rows or furrows with the edge of a ruler or a wood lath, 3" apart. Sow seeds in these rows 1" apart in the row.

DON'T let your soil dry out, and don't let it be soggy. Spray lightly two or three times a day, using an atomizer or bulb sprinkler. When the best seedlings can be selected, thin out to stand 2" to 3" apart. Before transplanting into the garden, withhold water for 2 or 3 days. In transplanting, set the plants firmly by pressing on both sides of the stem with forefinger and thumb. If not firmed thoroughly, seedling may be killed by being hung with an air space underneath.

Always try to save as many leaves and roots as possible. Scientific tests show

that it is better to allow the transplant to wilt slightly than to remove leaves to prevent that wilting. Removing leaves slows up manufacture of plant food that will help plant recover. Liberal watering should prevent wilting.

After Transplanting

As soon as the garden has been planted, water thoroughly but gently with a fine spray. This, by the way, is the only time we sprinkle a garden; once the plants are established, any watering should give the soil a good soaking. If a crust forms after watering, break this by working with a hoe or cultivator on both sides of the row.

In the case of slow-germinating seeds like carrots and parsnips, mixing a few radish seeds in the packet will mark the row early. Otherwise you may have to delay cultivation until too late to do a good job of weed control.

DON'T take it for granted that cultivation will substitute for watering. Tests prove that pulverized soil loses just as much water after working as before. The real reason for cultivating is to destroy weeds. Weeds shade desirable plants, rob them of moisture and use up soil plant food.

Vegetable Seed Culture

There's no end to the science of vegetable gardening—nor to the books that have been written about this fascinating subject. But if you haven't the time to read all the books, then try the brief paragraphs that follow. Here are the fundamental facts—the things every vegetable gardener should know—AND DO!

ASPARAGUS

Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. In early spring, set in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

SNAP BEANS

Don't plant until the weather is warm and settled.

Sow beans in bottom of 3" to 4" furrow, 24" between rows, but do not fill in with more than 1½" of soil over seeds. Thin to stand 4" to 6" apart in row. Bean seedlings are likely to be slowed up pushing through heavy soil. In such soils, cover seeds with mixture of half sand and half soil, or sand and peat or any other loose, light material that will allow seedlings to break through easily.

Make successive sowings every 2-3 weeks. Don't cultivate beans when wet; this may spread disease.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Plant two weeks later than bush snap beans, when soil is warm. Space rows 24" apart; otherwise follow instructions for snap beans.

POLE BEANS and POLE LIMAS

Both these should be planted two weeks after bush beans. Rough poles set 3 feet apart should be used. Anchor well, as heavy beanvines blow over easily. Sometimes three poles set to form a tepee are used and several seeds planted around each tepee.

SPECIAL NOTE ON ALL BEANS.

—Two scientific facts about beans will help produce better crops. First, being legumes, they should be inoculated with special legume culture listed in supply section. This enables plants to manufacture their own nitrogen from the air. Second, bud drop of the tiny flowers (even before they can be easily seen) cuts the early set of pods. By spraying with a fruit setting spray these buds are held on and the early crop increased by as much as 100 per cent.

BEETS

Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Plant as soon as ground can be worked in spring, thin gradually (use thinnings as greens) until roots stand 3" apart. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grow like late cabbage, but don't use

until after heads have matured.

CARROTS

Pick carrots when they are the size of your little finger for sweetest flavor. They can also be left to grow to maturity for storage. When harvesting always remove alternate carrots to give space to the remaining ones.

EARLY CABBAGE — COLLARDS

Start plants inside. Set out 12" x 24" as soon as weather is settled. Dusting with D.D.T. is safe if outer leaves are discarded, since plant grows from the inside out.

LATE CABBAGE

Direct-seed four months before crop is wanted. Or start plants indoors 30 days before needed, transplanting outdoors 90 days before frost. Don't water freely when heads are nearly filled, as this promotes splitting; irrigate only enough to keep plants growing well.

CELERY

Start in hotbed 60 days before needed. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather: if chilled, plants are likely to go to seed.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

CABBAGE, Golden Acre

CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market

SQUASH, Zucchini

ONIONS, Green Bunching

SWEET CORN

For the home gardener, the simplest way to plant sweet corn is in rows or drills, not in hills. Space the rows 36" apart, and plant a seed about every 3". Thin stalks to stand 9" to 12" apart in row. The drill should be 3" to 4" deep, but don't cover seed with more than 1" of soil. The drill or furrow can be filled in as the plants grow to anchor them against the wind.

Removing suckers has been standard practice with practically all growers. Now, experiments prove that removing suckers merely takes away extra food-producing leaves and so hurts rather than helps growth. Also, suckering often disturbs roots enough to injure plant. Always plant corn in several short rows side by side rather than one long row. Corn is pollinated by wind and rows side-by-side mean that all the stalks can be reached by the pollen. Many home gardeners, on reading newspaper accounts of corn de-tasseling, assume that this is necessary to set ears. On the contrary, removing tassels may cut the crop seriously. Detasseling is **only** done where hybrid corn is raised for seed purposes. The more pollen that flies, the better the set of kernels. So **don't** de-tassel sweet corn in the home garden. If weeds are under control, stop cultivating. If weeds are bad late in the season, work the soil as shallow as possible to avoid injuring surface feeder roots.

CUCUMBERS

Sandy soils with plenty of compost are

best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill". When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. If compost isn't available, feed with commercial fertilizers. Use plenty of moisture: cucumbers are 90 per cent water.

EGGPLANT

Start seed indoors 8 weeks before plants are needed. Set out after weather is warm and settled. Feed and water liberally as Eggplant needs to be kept growing rapidly to produce well. D.D.T. will control pests that until now made this a tricky crop to grow.

ENDIVE

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Plant very early and again in mid-July. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Space 12" apart in rows 18" apart. Feed liberally for bigger, crisper heads.

KALE

Grow like Brussels Sprouts.

KOHLRABI

Wants rich soil. Plant early in spring 6" apart in row. Must be used when young: woody when old. Make second planting three weeks later, and again after mid-July.

MUSKMELON

Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill after weather is warm. If grown in cool weather or

where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor. Melons love plenty of compost or well-rotted manure. When vines begin to run, thin three plants to a hill. In damp soil mulch with clean straw or raise each fruit on a shingle to keep from rotting.

OKRA

Plant on rich soil when weather is hot and settled, spaced 36" x 15". Pods mature rapidly and must be picked or they will be inedible.

ONIONS

Sets produce sooner than seeds. Set 1" apart and pull every other set for use as green onions. Again pull every other onion, leaving balance of sets to mature as dry onions.

From seed, onions have better flavor. Green onions can be grown in about 60 days from seed. Use thinnings for green onions, leaving 4" apart for globe types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for largest bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates slowly; soak over night. Sow early as seed germinates poorly in hot weather. Space plants 6" apart. Plain parsley has best true parsley flavor: curly sorts better for garnishing. If leaves are cut off when plant is 3" tall, curly sorts will have better curl.

(Continued on Page 17)



ENDIVE, Full Heart

SQUASH,
White Bush Scallop

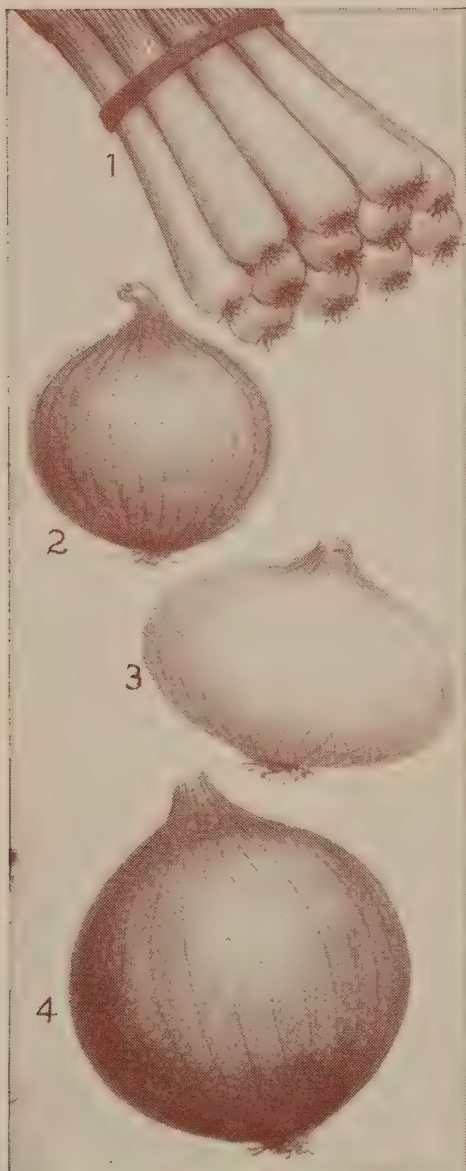
OKRA, Perkins Mammoth

PEPPER,
Long Red CayennePEAS,
Alderman
(dark podded Telephone)BUSH BEANS,
TendergreenRADISH,
Early Scarlet Globe

ONION SETS

Peas 15¢ PER PACKET

ALL OTHER VEGETABLE SEEDS 10¢
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED



ONIONS

1. White Bunching 2. Yellow Globe Danvers 3. White Portugal 4. Utah Sweet Spanish.

MELONS, continued

Honey Ball—Round, yellowish white fruit; smooth with sparse coarse netting. Pale green flesh, sweet, juicy, slightly spicy flavor. 105 days.

Honey Dew—The well-known green fleshed melon for warm climates. Smooth, ivory colored skin. Flesh is sweet and juicy. 112 days.

Persian—Globular fruit, very dark green rind, fine sparse netting. Flesh thick orange, distinctive flavor. 115 days.

Rocky Ford, Golden Lined — Fruits small, with rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weight 2½ lbs. No ribs. Heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green with gold tinge at center. Very juicy, spicy quality. 92 days.

Tip Top—A home garden and local market variety. Large fruits, slightly oval, pale green skin, turning to yellow at maturity. Ribbed and slightly netted. Flesh bright salmon, sweet and delicious. 90 days.

WATERMELON

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Angeleno—Black seeded, red flesh variety for home and market gardens. Medium large nearly round shape. Dark green tough rind—a good shipper. Excellent quality.

Blue Ribbon Striped Klondike—Large long melon, yellowish green with dark green stripes. Tough rind. Scarlet, delicious flesh. 90 days.

Chilean, Black Seeded—A medium size, blunt oval variety. Medium green with darker green stripes. Thin, tough rind and deep red, medium sweet flesh. 85 days.

Kleckley's Sweet or Wondermelon—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Klondike—Fruits oblong, tapering to blossom end. Solid dark green rind. Flesh red, very fine textured and sweet. Small black seeds. 80 days.

Tom Watson—Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. Also sow seed in autumn to raise greens and for salads.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors, 28 days.

Southern Giant Curled—Large, frilled, crumpled. Light green leaves. 35 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow in rows about 3' apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Perkin's Mammoth Long Pod—Early and prolific. Very tender long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated. 68 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. Strong, tall-growing, 3½ feet in height, 62 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Yellow Varieties

Utah Sweet Spanish—A mild sweet giant. Can be grown to good size from seed. Delicious at all stages. 110 days.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Oval shaped, straw-colored. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper. 110 days.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

White Sweet Spanish—Pearl-white color, mild flavor. Solid and crisp. Largest of the white onions. 110 days.

White Bunching—A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. Fine for cooking when grown larger. 60 days.

Continued on page 17

WHEN TO SOW SEED IN THE WEST . . .

There can't ever be a positive yardstick by which people will know when to plant, because the "weather" seldom ever runs true to form—it's mostly always unusual.

About the most reliable method is to plant according to the "degree of hardiness"—the ability of vegetables to stand extremes of temperatures. Then, by finding out from the Weather Bureau the

average dates over a period of years of the last killing frost in spring and the first one in fall, and tacking on a few days to be conservative, we'll have about the best that can be done in the way of reliable information. When the weather doesn't perform and an unexpected late or early frost comes along, you'll have to protect your plants with frost covers.

It should be safe to sow seeds of tender plants between the following dates in the western States: Northern

Arizona, May 2 to Oct. 9. Southern Arizona, March 10 to Nov. 15.

California: Imperial Valley, Feb. 5 to Dec. 5; Interior Valleys, Mar. 10 to Nov. 5; Southern Coast, Jan. 25 to Dec. 5; Central Coast, Mar. 5 to Nov. 20; Mountain Sections, May 5 to Aug. 20.

Western Oregon, April 27 to Oct. 15; Eastern Oregon, June 14 to Sept. 12.

Idaho, June 1 to Sept. 12.

(See page 19 for more facts about when to plant in the West.)

ONIONS, Continued

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Red Varieties

California Early Red—Uniform size, color and shape. Large half globe, with thick skin. Very white flesh and juicy. 75 days.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine cut. 70 days.

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled. 60 days.

PARSNIP

Needs rich, mellow soil for best growth. Sow in early spring and fall. Cover seed 1/2" and press soil down firmly. Thin to 3" to 4" apart when plants have made a good start.

Hollow Crown (fr)—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 1/2 to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEAS

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Early and Second Variety

Hundredfold or Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 2 1/2-in. pods. 62 days.

Laxton's Progress (fr)—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4 1/2 to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel (fr)—Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized light green tender peas. 62 days.

Later Varieties

Alderman or Dark-Podded Telephone (fr)—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse.

Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—Large pods 4 1/2-in. long, broad, straight and pointed containing 7 to 9 large round peas. Vines about 24-in. tall. A popular main-crop pea. 79 days.

Giant Stride—A wilt resistant dwarf pea—heavy yielder. Dark green, 16 to 18 inch vines. Top quality flavor. Long well filled pods. 74 days.

Improved Stratagem—Large slightly curved pods on stout medium vines. Good succession crop variety. 8 to 9 medium green peas. 78 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4 1/2-in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

PEPPERS

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Hot

Anaheim Chili—Hot. Long, smooth tapering, deep green fruits, changing to bright scarlet at maturity. 80 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Continued on page 19

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Continued from Page 15

PARSNIPS

Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Space 5" part. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

PEAS

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

PEPPERS

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

PUMPKINS

Follow muskmelon culture, or plant in corn after last cultivation.

RADISHES

As a rule the first crop to mature: plant as early as soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in fall. The fall and winter types are sown in mid-summer to mature in fall for storage.

SW

SPINACH

Seed in fall (protect with straw) or in very early spring. Must mature before hot weather.

Spinach (New Zealand)

While this crop grows freely in hot weather, it will not germinate except when soil temperatures are below 70 degrees. Hence it should be sown with the half-hardy crops—those that are planted when the narcissi bloom. Plant in soil with plenty of organic matter, spacing the plants about 3 feet by 3 feet. Keep them cut back, since only the young growing tips are eaten and long, woody stems have little flavor. Many who have tried a mixture of half Swiss Chard and half New Zealand Spinach say that this is better than either vegetable alone.

SQUASH

Follow culture given for muskmelon for vine types. Grow bush types in rows, spaced 24" apart. Keep picked. Will bear all summer.

TURNIPS

Follow directions for radishes. Thinnings can be cooked for greens.

TOMATOES

There are two schools of tomato culture—those who stake and those who don't. Reasons for and against are as follows:

FOR STAKING: While staked plants produce fewer fruits per plant, they produce **more** tomatoes for a given area. So if room is at a premium, it will pay to stake. Staked plants usually produce

cleaner fruits and bear somewhat earlier.

AGAINST: Staking calls for much extra labor in staking, tying and pruning. The total production per plant is higher in unstaked and unpruned plants. If you have plenty of room, the saving in labor makes the unstaked method the best. All commercial canning crops of tomatoes are grown in this way.

If the ground under the vines is covered with a mulch of clean straw, this will improve the quality of the fruits and will also keep weeds down and save moisture.

When staking, set plants 18" apart in the row, in rows 3 feet apart. Use a 7 foot stake, driven 1 foot into the ground.

Tie plant to stake with soft twine or other plant tie. Habit of growth calls for a side shoot from the first point where a leaf joins the main stem, another side shoot from the second leaf joint, and a flower cluster from the third joint. This 2-1 pattern of growth is repeated up the entire stem.

The staked plant is allowed to grow from the tip, and as it grows, the stem is tied to the stake. As the side shoots appear, these are pinched out or rubbed off, leaving the flower clusters to produce fruits. When training tomatoes to stakes, be sure to leave all possible foliage to hide the fruits from direct sunshine; otherwise they will sunscald.

When grown without staking, the vines will sprawl on the ground. This means they will need more room. Three feet between plants and four feet between rows will not be too much ground to use if you can spare the room.



BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian (Center)
Early Wonder (Left)
Detroit Dark Red (Right)



RHUBARB CHARD



ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers



TOMATO, Jubilee



CANTALOUPE, Hale's Best



EGG PLANT, Black Beauty

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

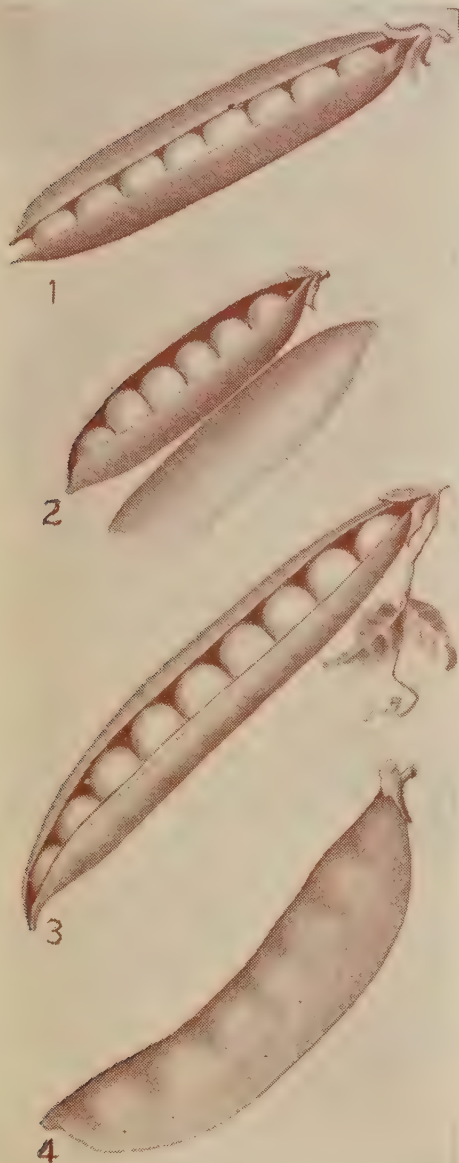
Where? Why?

Vegetable Garden Planting Guide

	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of row		Seed Required for 50 ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of Row
ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4		LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	50 head
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 lbs.	MUSKMELON	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	50 fruit
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	20 qts.	MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	1 bu.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	32 qts.	OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	450 pods
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	30 qts.	ONION	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	1 bu.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	1 1/4 bu.	ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	2	1	60 bun.
BEETS, TABLE	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	1 1/4 bu.	PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	45 bun.
BEETS, MANGEL	1/2 oz.	28	4	1		PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1/2	1 bu.
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	25 head	PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	1 bu.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	15 qts.	PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	300 fruit
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	35 head	PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	25 fruit
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	40 head	RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	50 bun.
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	24 qts.	RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48		100 stem
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	25 head	RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	100 stalk	SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	300 roots
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	3 bu.	SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	100 ear	SPINACH, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	50 lbs.
CORN, POP	3 oz.	34	8	1		SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	60 fruit
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	100 fruit	SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	35 fruit
DILL	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/2		SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	25 lbs.
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	75 fruit	TOMATO	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	2 bu.
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	50 fruit	TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	1 bu.
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	50 plant	TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	1 bu.	WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	96	96	3/4	20 fruit

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.



PEAS

1. Laxtons' Progress 2. Little Marvel
3. Alderman or Dark-podded Telephone
4. Mammoth Melting Sugar.

PEPPERS, Continued
Sweet

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet, 75 days.

Chinese Giant—An extra large sweet pepper. Short, light-green stocky plant. Deep green, chunky, square ended fruits, changing to deep scarlet. 80 days.

Pimento or Perfection—Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 125 days.

PUMPKIN

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather when ripe (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse but good quality. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

Striped Cushaw—For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11-lb., white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip—Round, slightly top shaped, with small tap root. Dark scarlet-red, pinkish white flesh, crisp and tender, 26 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

Round Black Spanish Winter—Black-skinned, with pure white flesh, crisp, solid and pungent, 7 to 10-in. long and 2 to 3-in. thick. 60 days.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

We can furnish seed but as Rhubarb is one of the plants that does not come true from seed the result will be varying types of plants, so we recommend the planting of roots. Ask for prices.

RUTABAGA

(See Turnip)

SALSIFY

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate same as parsnips or carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters. 120 days.

SPINACH

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) The main crop is sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

Prickly Winter—Large, vigorous, hardy plants. Leaves thick, medium size, dark green. Seeds prickly. 45 days.

Continued on Page 21

Old Gardener Says . . .

Growing good root crops is an art.

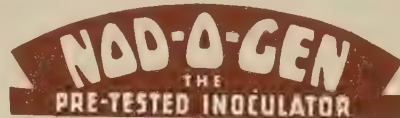
Good root crops can't be grown in stiff clay that bakes hard in the summer. It will pay to give special attention to the section in which you intend to grow these vegetables. Use well-rotted manure, compost or other organic matter. If you can't stick your index finger full length into the soil after you've added these modifiers, it's too hard for good root crops.

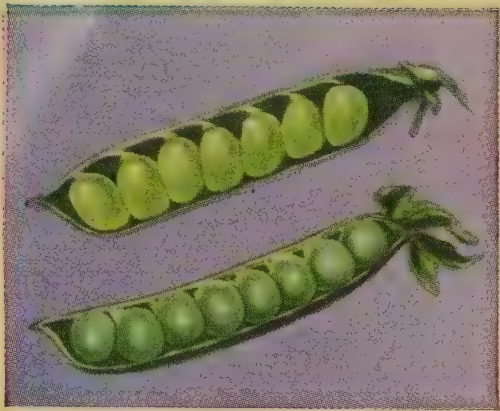
How to get more, better PEAS and BEANS and SWEET PEAS

NODOGEN—the pre-tested inoculator, on your garden Peas or Beans, also Sweet Peas, will amaze you and your friends with the larger and more vigorous growth. Your plants will have a darker and better color, also get off to an earlier start.

Plant a small part without NODOGEN to see the tremendous difference.

NODOGEN Garden Packet for Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas and Lima Beans. Sufficient for 8 lbs of seed, 15c.





PEAS, Little Marvel (top)
Laxton's Progress (bottom)



PEPPER, California Wonder Improved



BEANS, Bountiful



TOMATO, Marglobe



RADISHES, Icicle and French Breakfast



TOMATO, Rutgers

How? When? HOME GARDENING GUIDE Where? Why?

Green Manuring a way to save weeding

A big help in reducing the amount of weeding necessary is the use of a green manure mulch on any patch of soil not being used. Whenever you remove one crop from your garden plot and won't use it again for at least several weeks, sow that spot with winter rye. Winter rye is not to be confused with rye grass. The right cover crop to use is the regular cereal grain—winter rye. Plant about 5 lbs. to 1,000 square feet to produce a thick stand that will crowd out weeds. This green mulch or cover crop will take up any unused fertilizers in the soil, and will store them in the leaves of the rye. Then the following spring when the rye is plowed under, this fertilizer returns to the soil and can be used by the succeeding crop. If the ground lies unused, most of this plant food will be lost down the drains. And because a heavy stand of rye will crowd out weeds, you should have a cleaner garden with less work the next year.

Mulching vs. Cultivation

Sometimes half-truths are as good as whole ones. The furor created by the book, "Ploughman's Folly," which advocated a trash mulch at the surface, made sense as far as the mulch was concerned. By plowing or digging in the conventional way and then mulching, the home gardener can take advantage of good soil preparation, plus the very real saving in labor that comes from using a mulch. With the right mulch, there is no need to weed, no need to stir the soil, and

once that mulch is applied, the need for watering (at least in normal seasons) is all but over. This should save hours of valuable time.

How to Mulch

A mulch is merely a covering of some material which won't support weed growth, and which is porous enough to trap air. This porous quality is important because it keeps down the loss of moisture from the soil and also keeps the heat of the sun from penetrating deeply and hurting root growth.

A perfect mulch is well-rotted, old manure. Never use fresh manure for a mulch because it will ferment and rot, and some of the gases released in this process can damage plants. But, when well-rotted, manure not only keeps down weeds and saves moisture, but can be worked into the soil after the growing season is over.

If grass clippings are allowed to lie on the lawn for a day or two to cure, they can be applied in thin layers, and gradually built up to form a thick mulch. If not dried, they may ferment and cause trouble.

Peat moss, if moist when applied, and if kept moistened, makes a perfect mulch. But since it may suck water away from the plants unless already moist, it must never be applied bone dry, nor should it be allowed to dry out. It is clean, weed-free and a good insulator.

Vermiculite, buckwheat hulls, rice hulls, ground corn cobs and clean straw are other materials that are satisfactory.

When to Mulch

Most gardeners wait too long to mulch. The soil should be moist, but not wringing wet. If spring rains have made the ground soggy, wait until you can cultivate without packing, and then apply. If the ground is dry, soak the soil thoroughly before mulching.

Mulching and Watering

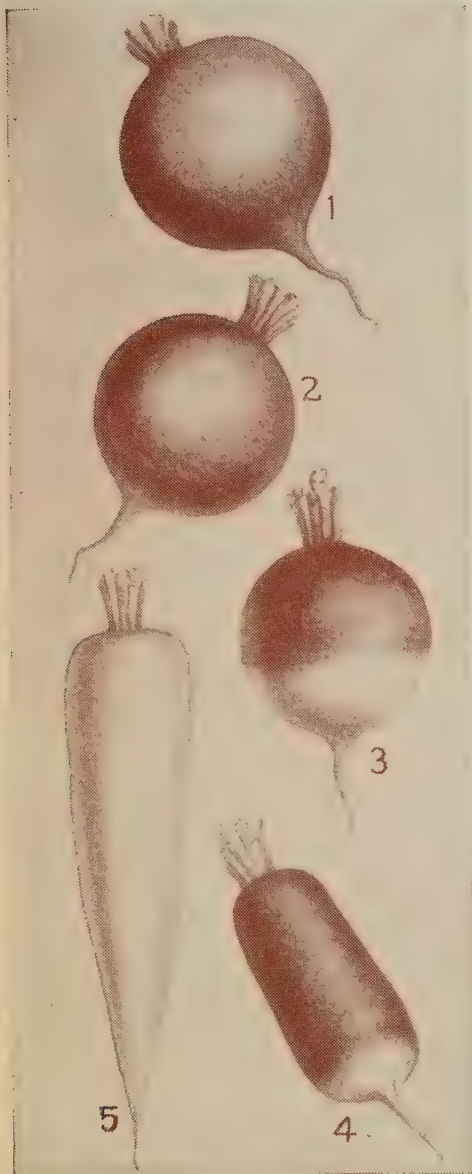
Always keep in mind that a mulch does not add any water to the soil, nor does it prevent the loss of water through the leaves of the plant. If rains heavy enough to penetrate the mulch do not fall, then you will have to water. This can be done by removing the nozzle from the hose and allowing it to flow out on top of the mulch. If the mulch is thick enough, there should be no washing of the soil.

Clean straw or dried grass used as a mulch under tomatoes will keep the fruit clean, and in addition will save the labor of staking.

Permanent vegetable storage space, either in the basement or outdoors will help extend the usefulness of the garden. This can also be used to keep tulip and other spring-flowering bulbs over summer, and for storing tender flowering plants like tree roses over winter. Often a hillside can be used to advantage, allowing access on a level with the floor of the storage room. In planning outdoor storage, remember convenient access from the house.

All Vegetable Seeds
10¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk at money-saving prices.
Special quotations to market gardeners.
Prices subject to change without notice.



RADISHES

1. Crimson Giant 2. Early Scarlet Globe
3. Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip 4.
French Breakfast 5. White Icicle.

SPINACH, Continued

Giant Nobel or Giant Thick Leaf—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

Viroflay — Very large, broad thick leaves, slightly crumpled. Old standard variety suitable for spring or fall sowing. Good for canning. 46 days.

SQUASH

Very sensitive to cold so delay planting until warm weather. Follow same care in planting and culture as for cucumbers and melons. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hills 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck (fr)—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 50 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long, 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Improved Green Tint White Bush Scallop—Large prolific plant Uniformly scalloped fruit, pale green in color holds this color long after marketable stage. No knots or warts. 55 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4 lbs., 3 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh. 60 days.

Zucchini, Black—Leading market variety. Fruit is smooth, cylindrical, deep green color. Wonderful flavor and very productive. Use when young. 65 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Banana—Cylindrical and pointed at blossom end. Thin, gray rind. Thick flesh, fine grained, yellowish orange and of sweet flavor. 105 days.

Golden Hubbard—An early, small variety. Fruits pointed at each end, moderately

warted. Dry, deep orange flesh of fine quality.

Improved Green Hubbard (fr)—Most widely grown of any winter squash. Round, warted, dark green with thick yellow flesh. 12 to 14 lbs. 100 days.

Table Queen or Des Moines (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

SWISS CHARD

(See Beets, Leaf)

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Earliana — Open spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

Jubilee — Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Pearson—Vigorous self topping plant. Medium—large size, smooth, semi-globe and of good color. Free from cracks and other defects. 85 days.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Continued on Page 23

**THE OLD GARDENER
ON TOMATOES**

More people grow tomatoes than any other vegetable. It's because tomatoes are very healthful and delicious that they play such an important and varied part in the everyday family diet.

If you have plenty of space and a long growing season, you can choose from among the following excellent varieties: Earliana, a first-early; Pritchard, Rutgers, or Marglobe, mid-season croppers;

Wilt-resistant Stone (Norton) or Pearson, the two best lates, notably fine for slicing and canning. And, by all means try Jubilee—the golden fleshed, mild, sub-acid variety, relished by those who can't get along with the more acid red sorts. Jubilee slices beautifully for garnishing.

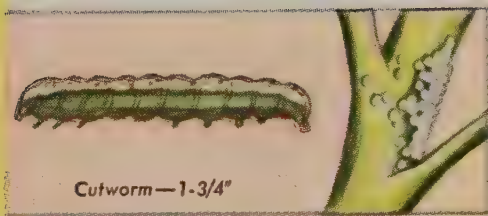
Where the growing season is short, confine plantings to early and mid-season tomatoes, for the frost will get the late ones before they can mature. Because disease-resistance is an important factor in tomato growing these

days, you won't get into trouble if you plant any of the varieties suggested above. And, it's better not to smoke around tomato plants, nor handle them after smoking without first washing your hands—for they're susceptible to the tobacco virus disease carried in smoking tobacco.

Low spreading growers like Earliana, Pritchard, or Pearson don't lend themselves too well to staking. The latter two are "self-topping" or "self-pruning" sorts.

Portrait Gallery of Garden Insects

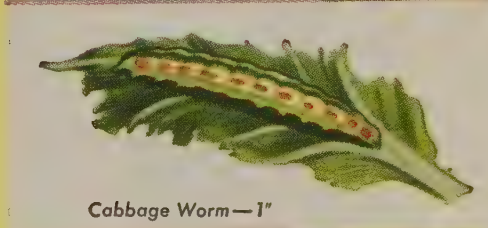
Being able to identify the insects that are causing ruin in your garden is a great stride toward their complete defeat. We present this group of natural-color portraits to make identification easy. Report the troublesome pests in your garden to us by name, and we'll be able to prescribe the right insecticides.



Cutworm—1-3/4"



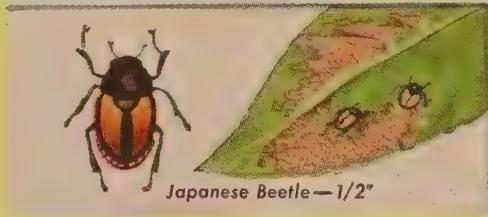
Tomato Hornworm—3" to 4"



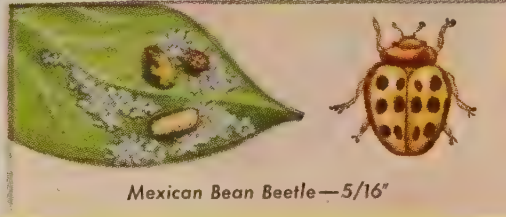
Cabbage Worm—1"



Giant Slug—4" or more



Japanese Beetle—1/2"



Mexican Bean Beetle—5/16"

Garden Insects Really Aren't So Tough

When you get to know them, there's almost always a quick, easy way to their defeat.

That's why we have brought you this unique set of portraits of commonly encountered enemies of the garden. We have pictured them in full, natural color so that there may be no mistake in identifications.

If you'll use this portrait gallery as a reference guide, you can soon put a stop to the attack of garden pests. We know, from long experience, just how to handle them. We know the insecticide best for each situation . . . and we have it on hand ready for use.

NEW INSECTICIDES

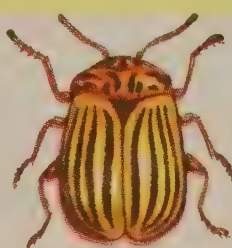
Science has made great progress in its battle against the bugs. It has made gardening easier than ever before and has insured better results.

We keep very close watch on all new developments. We know exactly which of the new formulas have proved themselves . . . and what they can do.

This practical knowledge is at your service, whenever you need it!



Asparagus Beetle—7/32"



Potato Beetle—3/8"



Potato Flea Beetle—1/16"



Bean Weevil—1/8"



Chinch Bug—3/16"



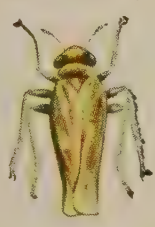
Tarnished Plant Bug—1/4"



Red Spider Mite—1/60"



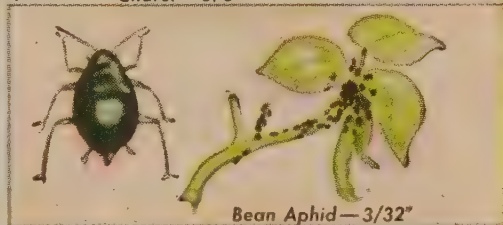
Rose Chafer—3/8"



Beet Leafhopper—1/8"



Melon Aphid—3/32"



Bean Aphid—3/32"



Squash Bug—5/8"



Sow Bug—1/2"



Mealy Bug—3/16"



Gladiolus Thrip—1/16"



San Jose Scale



Corn Earworm—2"



Oyster-shell Scale

**REMEMBER—
FOR INSECTICIDES
ALWAYS
SEE THE SEEDSMAN!**

TOMATOES, Continued

Pritchard, Scarlet Topper—Medium to large; round with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red coloring right to the top. One of the best home varieties, Early

Stokesdale—Smooth 7-oz. fruits bright red. Solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures second-early, a week ahead of the Marglobe types.

Stone, Imp.—Medium late. Popular with canners and gardeners. Ripens evenly. Fruits large, flattened, deep. Smooth scarlet red with fine flavor. 86 days.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears plums, and cherries; very attractive for preserves.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then

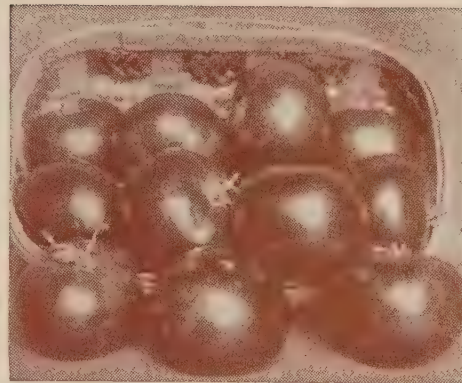
cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Early White Flat Dutch—A very early flat variety. Strap leaved turnip of medium size and fine quality. 55 days.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe (fr)—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp, white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.



PONDEROSA TOMATOES

Snowball—Small, erect tops. Medium sized roots, round, white throughout, crisp and tender. 45 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

NAVLET'S PLANTING GUIDE

Fertilizers Explained

Lime is not a fertilizer—it is a soil conditioner and should not be applied unless the soil shows by test (Use Soiltex Outfit) that it needs it. Excesses of lime burn out organic matter in soil.

Certain families of plants are **poisoned by lime**: Andromeda, Azaleas, Embotiums, Kalamias, Leptospermums, Pernettyas and Rhododendrons.

Some plants **will grow in a strongly alkaline soil**: Genesta hispanica (Spanish Broom), Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rock Cotoneaster), Forsythia, Buddleia variabilis (Butterfly bush), Veronicas, Helianthemums (Sun rose), and Iris unguicularis.

There are many plants which **respond to moderate applications of lime**: Viburnum (Snowball), Deutzias, Philadelphus (Mock Orange), Syringia (Lilac), Ceanothus (Calif. wild lilac, except C. papillosus), Cotoneasters, Acers (Maples), Berberis (Burberry), Iris (all except Calif. natives, Kaempferi and laevigata), Hypericum (Gold Flower), Crataegus (Haw-

thornes), Spireas (in not too dry places), Buddleia (Butterfly bush), Japanese Cherries, Delphinium, Campanulas, Michaelmas Daisies, Anchusa, Salvias, Herbaceous and tree peonies, all of the Legumes (Sweet peas, Beans, Clovers), many Dianthus, Carnations, Stocks, Clematis, etc.

Organic fertilizers consist of Bonemeal, Tankage, Fish meal, Guano, Manure, Cottonseed oil, Castor bean meal, Cyanimide, Bloodmeal, etc. **Humus** is generally taken to mean decayed vegetable matter, such as leaf mold, imported peat moss, domestic peat, etc.

Chemical fertilizers are such as Sulphate of ammonia, Nitrate of soda, Superphosphate, Sulphate of potash, etc. They release their plant food rapidly.

Nitrogen (Nit.) stimulates stem and foliage growth, intensifies color of fruit and flower. Overdoses cause soft, watery top and bulb development, and increases susceptibility to injury from insects and disease. Therefore do not ap-

ply Nitrogen simples unless immediate stimulation or top growth is desired.

Phosphoric acid (PhosA) hastens maturity, increases root development, aids in assimilation of other plant foods. Makes plants more resistant to disease. Excessive quantities usually leave no bad effects.

Potash forms starch in plants, and is a necessary component of chlorophyll, on which the life of plants largely depends. Potash imparts vigor to plants and helps overcome ill effects of overdoses of nitrogen. Required for the development of leaves and woody parts of stems. When deficient, stems are weak and brittle.

Always judge the value of a fertilizer by the source and percentage of its available plant food elements. Example: a **6-8-6 Formula** indicates a total of 20 units of plant food (Better if part is Chemical and part Organic or Natural than if all is Chemical): In the order given, 6 is **6% Nitrogen**, 8 is **8% Phosphoric Acid** and the last 6 is **6% Potash**.

This year get vegetable plants . . . save time . . . save work

In season, we stock many popular vegetable plants. You can get tomato plants of several types, onions, peppers, cabbage and many others. This year, save yourself the time and effort needed to get seeds up to the transplanting stage. Come to our nursery and pick your own plants, ready for the garden.



NAVLET'S PLANTING GUIDE

How to grow VIOLAS and PANSIES

They will thrive in almost any garden loam without special treatment, but there is hardly a plant that responds better to good culture.

Seeding. Seeds should be sown in a warm, sheltered place where the temperature is more or less uniform. Until it germinates, it should be protected by a covering of glass.

Dibbling off. As soon as the seeds begin to sprout, remove the covering, except when the sun is shining, and gradually tilt the glass to admit air, finally removing it when the seedlings are well through the soil.



SWEET PEA, SPENCER

As soon as the third leaf forms, transplant the seedlings an inch apart in boxes filled with light soil. Water very carefully, giving only enough to keep the soil moist. When the seedlings are rooted and growing nicely, transfer the boxes to a protected outdoor position to harden.

A position neither too much exposed to the mid-day sun nor overshadowed by trees should be selected. In hot, dry positions the plants are short lived and produce flowers of poor quality.

Preparation of the soil. Contrary to the generally accepted idea, the Pansy and Viola are deep-rooting subjects and need soil that is very deeply dug and well enriched and lightened with peat moss. Deep planting places the roots in a much cooler and moister medium than if they are near the surface.

Planting. It isn't a bad idea to have a box of nicely prepared compost made up of equal parts loam, coarse sand and peat moss. Dig a very large hole and plant so the collar of the plant is just level with the surface of the soil. Use the compost around the roots of each plant as it is taken in hand and, if the garden soil be pressed firmly all around, and the surface finished off neatly, it is fairly safe to anticipate that the plants will speedily take hold. Do all transplanting in cool or cloudy weather.

As the plants come into flower, interest in them will increase. To keep them in a satisfactory condition, remove all spent

blossoms before they develop into seed pods.

During the summer months, when the weather is hot and dry, hoe the surface of the soil, and then in the evenings, water copiously. Once a week follow the watering immediately with a weak liquid manure. Apply between and not over the blooms.

How to raise TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

This exquisitely beautiful bedding and pot plant is of the very simplest culture. The hairy tubers usually have flat, depressed tops and rounded bottoms.

Sprout the tubers in shallow boxes or flats of slightly moistened peat or leaf mold kept in a warm place. Increase moisture as growth develops, and, when well sprouted, shift to permanent position in the garden bed. They do best in well prepared, enriched soil with plenty of peat and sand, shaded from the burning afternoon sun.

For pot culture, a mixture of two parts peat, two parts loam and one part each of sand and well rotted manure will prove satisfactory. Perfect drainage is important. Transfer from flats to small pots at first and move later to larger ones. If the hanging type is to be grown, in pots or baskets, pinch the main shoots when the first flower buds appear, to induce side shoots. Always pinch out the first flower buds and, from that period on, water weekly with liquid manure to promote vigorous growth and strong stemmed flowers.

When the plant has finished blooming in October or November, withhold water while foliage browns and wilts. When dormant, lift the bulbs, clean, and store in a cool, dry place until early the following year when the culture above is repeated. Bulbs are good for many years.

How to grow LONG STEMMED SWEET PEAS

Sweet peas are always more satisfactory when set where they will get morning and forenoon sun only.

Experts are agreed that thorough preparation of the soil is the prime consideration. The trench must be dug about 2½ ft. wide and 2 ft. deep. It must be enriched and conditioned with a liberal dressing of manure (we recommend E-Z-Grow because of its organic manure and mineral content applied at the rate of 1 lb. to each 2 ft. of trench) thoroughly mixed with soil in bottom of trench, some steamed Bonemeal (for its alkaline reaction and high phosphoric acid content) and a 4 in. potfull of Sulphate of Potash to every 4 lineal yards of trench (to stiffen stems and intensify coloring).

Uneven germination is due to varying degrees of hardness in seed coats. Cream, lavender and orange shades, together with the reds, usually have hard coats. Some chip the coats to hasten germination.

Inoculate the seed immediately before sowing with Nitro-bac or Nitrigen. Inoculation is not a substitute for fertilizer. It is an additional benefit.

The trench should be worked and turned over a last time, filled to within about 6 inches of the surface and firmed by treading (see that it is not too moist when this is done). The inoculated seed is sown thinly on the surface. Cover with about 1 inch of soil and tread again as Sweet Peas like a firm soil.

Excess moisture is the cause of 90% of Sweet Pea failures. Seed sown in wet soil will rot. Heavy, drenching rains or soaking with a hose after planting and before the seed has sprouted is also fatal. Don't water the newly planted Sweet Peas until they sprout.

Thin the plants from 6 to 12 inches apart, the farther the better, when they reach about three inches in height. Pinch out the centers of remaining plants to encourage strong growth. ("Late" or Summer Flowering sorts only.) Fill trench as they grow.

Provide a permanent support to which the tendrils can cling when the plants are 6 inches high, placed to the lee of the plants so they will blow against it instead of away. Watch the birds.

Protect the growing plants by dusting with Nicotine Dust when green plant lice (Aphis) make an appearance. Guard against infestation of Slugs, Snails and Sow bugs by scattering Navco Slug and Snail Destroyer.

Keep surface from crusting by cultivation after rains or watering. Cracks allow moisture to escape.

Watering should be done thoroughly about once a week, after the Peas are up and well under way. When blooming time arrives and there is a great deal of vine, water at least twice a week. Do not sprinkle lightly each day. Sweet Peas like a moist atmosphere which may be created by soaking the soil around them and drenching the vines.



PANSY, SWISS GIANT

Feed the plants regularly during the blooming season with liquid manure after each weekly or semi-weekly watering. This will strengthen them.

Pick flowers daily and don't allow any withered blooms to stay on the vines. Picking prolongs bloom.

Bud dropping is sometimes caused by too much water, other times by overfeeding and frequently by cold nights following warm days. It often corrects itself, and is no cause for alarm.

To make your home more beautiful, more fruitful

NAVLET'S NURSERY STOCK

TREES—SHRUBS—BUSHES—VINES—PLANTS

Healthy nursery stock selected for beauty and adaptability to this section of California

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Gallon Can Size, \$1.00 Up; 5 Gallon Can Size, \$3.00 Up

ABELIA floribunda—Best introduction in many years. Main crop of bright rosy-red trumpet-shaped blossoms is in spring. Blooms moderately through summer with another good crop in autumn. Spreading habit. Handsome evergreen foliage. Acid soil and cool spot.

ABELIA grandiflora—Foliage glossy green, flower tubular, white flushed pink.

ACACIA armata

Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle)—T. Handsome silver-blue foliage. Golden yellow flowers cover tree in Winter months.

ARALIA japonica—Tropical appearance, large green, deeply lobed leaves.

ARBUTUS unedo (Strawberry Tree)—Beautiful shrub resembling Toyon with dark green leaves. Edible red, strawberry-like fruits ripen in late Fall.

AUCUBA japonica variegata (Gold Dust Plant)—Large glossy leaves spotted yellow as though flaked with gold dust. Thrives in pots or open ground in shady location.

AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA—One of the finest foreground shrubs for California gardens, making a dense mass of foliage, to 4 feet across, but only about 18 inches high. The little, pink bell-shaped flowers are borne in the winter from November to April. Sun or shade.



AZALEA

AZALEA—Noted for evergreen foliage, tidy habit, great profusion of colorful blooms in late winter and spring. Require acid soil. Protect from hot noonday and afternoon sun.

BOXWOOD (Buxus)—Globe shaped, 14 to 16 inches. Dwarf for edging and borders.

BREATH OF HEAVEN oricoides—An old favorite. Foliage very fine and delightfully scented. Small flowers, pure white borne in profusion.

BREATH OF HEAVEN pulchrum 2 ft.—The new pink "Breath of Heaven." Thrives anywhere in any soil, preferring full sun. Compact bushy habit, with aromatic heath-like foliage and innumerable little starry bright lavender pink flowers. Almost continuously in bloom.

BOUVARDIA albatross—The finest white flowering bouvardia. Flower tubes very long, about 4 inches, and petals much larger and wide spreading. Sweetly fragrant. Low shrub growing 3 to 4 feet.

BRIDAL WREATH Spirea reevesiana (S. contoniensis)—Double Bridal Wreath. Deciduous shrub to 5 feet with arching branches covered with a profusion of clusters of double white flowers in spring. Hardy.

BUDDLEIA hartwegi (Butterfly Bush)—Fast growing medium to tall shrub producing long tapering spikes of fragrant lilac like and lilac colored flowers.

BELOPERONE tomentosa (Shrimp Plant, False Hops, Coral Plant)—Dwarf everblooming evergreen shrub making a mass of shrimp-like flowers consisting of terra cotta colored scales overlapping to appear like a shrimp. The flowers peek out from under, and are white with purple spots. Sun or light shade.



BUDDLEIA

CALLISTEMON rigidus (Bottlebrush)—Hardy variety suited to more exposed positions. Sun, withstands wind quite well. Stiff, narrow foliage with bright red flowers in spring.

COTONEASTER horizontalis (Davidiana Rock Spray, Rock Coton-easter)—Low spreading shrub with arching stems lined with small round leaves. White flowers in spring are followed by bright red berries in fall and winter. In fall the leaves turn bright red. For the rock garden or as a bank cover in dry, sunny places.

COTONEASTER parneyi (Lactea)—Large growing shrub with luxuriant deep green foliage the year around. Brilliant red berries. Most popular cotoneaster and one of the finest shrubs for landscape planting.

COTONEASTER pannosa (Silverleaf Cotoneaster)—Medium size shrub with small silvery-grey leaves with lighter undersides. White flowers followed by bright red berries in fall and winter. Grows well anywhere from coast to desert areas.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia—One of the finest very low growing shrubs suitable for edging walks, flowerbeds or in foundation planting. Deep green foliage mounds covered most of the year with little pink flowers.

CISTUS landaniferus maculatus (Brown Eyed Rockrose)—Low spreading shrub with deep green narrow foliage and covered with large white flowers. Each petal shows a prominent deep brown spot at the base. For dry soil and sun.

CROTALARIA agatiflora (Canarybird Bush)—Large shrub, foliage light green and long arching branches lined with chartreuse green and yellow flowers which resemble very closely "Canary Birds." Sun.

CHORIZEMA illicifolium (Flame Pea Shrub)—Low spreading shrub with small deep green holly-like leaves and bright orange-red pea shaped flowers. A very colorful dwarf spring flowering plant.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, Continued

DRACAENA indivisa (*Dracaena Palm*)—Small tree of lily family with leaves like yuccas, long narrow sword-shaped and plumes of creamy white flowers when blooming. Used for desert or tropical effects. Sun.

DAPHNE (*Odora*)—Light pink, very fragrant flower clusters. Grows slowly.

DAPHNE (*Odora Alba*)—White flowers, plant, same as above.

ERICA melanthera rosea (*Scotch Heather*)—Medium to tall evergreen shrub with fine billowy masses of tiny leaves and equally numerous rosy-pink flowers with black "eyes." Hardy. Plant in sun and well drained soil. Most popular heather.

ESCALLONIA montevidensis—Medium to large evergreen shrub with excellent light green foliage and masses of single white flowers in showy heads in summer. Very reliable shrub for landscape planting. Sun.

EUCALYPTUS globulus compacta (*Bushy Blue Gum*)—Dwarf compact growing tree producing dense blue green masses of foliage. Used for background planting and for windbreaks.

EUGENIA paniculata australis (*E. myrtifolia*) "**Australian Brush Cherry**." 24.—If unpruned, this splendid foliage plant will attain 12 or 15 feet in height, but is usually grown as a trained pillar or pyramid to any desired height, or as a hedge, and for either use it is exceedingly lovely because of its clean, glossy, Myrtle-like foliage which takes on a cheerful bronze tint in the new growth. The big purple berries make excellent jelly too if there is any left after the children get through eating them.

EUONYMUS japonicus (*Green Euonymus*)—Medium size shrub with rounded glossy evergreen leaves. Will stand shearing well. Hardy.

FUCHSIAS—Large assortment of other varieties available. Inquiries invited.

Brutus—Bushy. Rich dark purple corolla with carmine base and rich scarlet sepals.

Constance—Upright. Double blue corolla and soft pink sepals. A free bloomer.

Elsa—Royal purple corolla makes an exquisite contrast with flesh pink sepals.

Storm King—Double. Striking dark carmine sepals with pure white corolla shaded rose.

FEIJOA Sellowiana (*Pineapple Guava*)—Handsome evergreen shrub. Purplish-crimson flowers, white reverse. Edible egg-shaped, greenish fruit with delicious pineapple-flavored pulpy flesh.

Strawberry—Handsome, glossy-leaved, large shrub, producing abundance of luscious deep red fruits. Prized for eating fresh and unequalled for jelly.

FREMONTIA californica—Named after General Fremont, who discovered it in '46. Hardy, tall growing evergreen shrub bearing a profusion of large, golden yellow flowers.

GARDENIA, Mystery—Five years ago we introduced this superior Gardenia to the trade. It has been difficult to supply the demand. This year our supply will be ample. Fine quality of large fragrant white flowers, medium size. Slightly acid soil, sun or part shade.

GARDENIA veitchi (*Everblooming Gardenia*)—Profuse blooming Gardenia with foliage and flowers smaller than that of Mystery, compact shrub. For sun or partial shade and acid soil.

GENISTA fragrans (*Cytisus, Canary Island Broom*)—Medium to large shrub with soft green foliage and masses of light yellow fragrant flowers in spring. Profuse blooming and does well in sun.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens (*Carolina Jessamine*)—Evergreen twining vine. Foliage luxuriant, light green. Flowers trumpet shaped, yellow and fragrant, making quite a show in late winter. Excellent ground cover.

GERBERA jamesonii (*Transvaal Daisy*)—Daisy-like flowers on long, stiff stems above rosettes of low growing foliage. Warm, sunny position, good drainage, will stand average frost. Crowns must not be covered. Many shades of pink, salmon, red, yellow.

SEE THEM

in our convenient display lot

We keep bushes, trees and shrubs of many sizes on hand suitable for any purpose.

You can get an accurate idea of what you need for your garden or to enhance your home by visiting our nursery display lot.

GERALDTON WAX FLOWER *chamaelaucium ciliatum*—6 ft. 22 in. The most successful new shrub introduced into California in the past ten years. The graceful open bush, with its attractive, needle-like foliage, is covered all through the winter season from January to April with sprays of lovely little waxy blooms in various shades of pink and lavender, each flower with a little maroon cup.

HIBISCUS

Agnes Gault—The enormous velvety shrimp-pink single flowers are the largest and showiest of all pink hibiscus. A vigorous growing free-blooming shrub—perhaps the most popular of all.

Brilliant—Sometimes called San Diego Red, and ranking in popularity with Agnes Gault. The flowers are smaller, but a vivid crimson rare in flowers. One of the best.

White Wings—Shrub with spreading graceful habit. Large white petals; red column and throat. Single. Hardy and free blooming.

Crown of Bohemia—It combines all the colors of autumn in the large double flower—the rich golden base tones with blends of copper and orange.

Kona (*Double Agnes Gault*)—This is a favorite of ours, being the double counterpart of Agnes Gault, in the same delightful shade, fully double in a graceful manner and more free blooming than most doubles.

HOLLY, English (*Ilex aquifolium*)—The beautiful Christmas Holly with prickly, dark green, leathery foliage. Bright red berries. Can be left to grow into a small tree, or pruned back and shaped as a shrub. Most satisfactory subject even without berries.



HYDRANGEA hortensis—Popular garden shrub; foliage large, flowers light pink, or blue if planted in soil containing iron.

HYPERICUM moserianum—Low growing rounded shrub with arching branches clothed in narrow dark green leaves. Flowers bright golden yellow, 1 to 1½ inches across bearing clusters of brown stamens in the center. Plant in full sun.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica rosea (*Pink Crepe Myrtle*)—Large specimen shrub or small tree; hardy and deciduous. Becomes a mass of crepe-textured rose pink flowers in summer.

LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium flore pleno—Free flowering evergreen shrub. Flowers like small double pink roses. Blooms several times a year. Plant in sun and provide good drainage. One of the best shrubs of recent introduction, showy and popular.

LIGUSTRUM japonicum (*ligustrum Kellermanni, Japanese Privet*)—Large leaved, fast growing evergreen shrub. Recommended as a tall or medium hedge plant.

LANTANA camara—Rapid growing flowering shrub reveling in hot dry places in full sun. Flowers profusely even at an early age. We offer both dwarf types (growing 1 to 2 feet) and taller varieties.

LILAC—See syringa.

LIPPIA citriodora (*Lemon Verbena*)—Medium size deciduous shrub with light green aromatic foliage and loose panicles of tiny white to pale lavender flowers. Entire plant has lemon scent when touched or bruised.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora (*Southern Magnolia*)—Medium size evergreen tree to 30 feet with spreading head of large deep green glossy leaves and immense lily-like white fragrant flowers. Excellent specimen and street tree.

MAHONIA aquifolium (*Oregon Grape*)—Medium size evergreen shrub for sun or shade. Hardy. Has deep glossy green holly-like foliage, clusters of yellow flowers followed by blue grape-like berries.

CITRUS MEYER LEMON (*Chinese Dwarf Lemon*)—Perhaps the finest ornamental shrub of the citrus family. Makes a rounded medium size shrub with excellent foliage table quality almost the year around. Hardy.

MYRSINE africana (*African Boxwood*)—A fine compact evergreen shrub with small rounded leaves like boxwood. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and does well in sun or partial shade either at the coast or inland.

MYRTUS communis buxifolia (*Boxleaf Myrtle*)—Medium to large shrub making a compact hedge or specimen. Leaves larger than compacta, more to the size of boxwood, dark, glossy, green. Creamy white fluffy flowers in spring. An improvement on Myrtus communis.

Continued on next page

NAVLET'S NURSERY STOCK COMPLETELY DEPENDABLE

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, Continued

MYRTUS communis compacta (Dwarf Myrtle)—A slow growing very compact evergreen shrub with small glossy green leaves. One of the finest low growing shrubs for hedge planting.

NANDINA domestica—A leafy shrub resembling a dwarf bamboo in looks, foliage pink-tipped in Summer and a bronzy red in Winter. Berries scarlet-red.

OLEANDER nerium—Large, bushy shrubs, free bloomers. Foliage long slender, bright green. Double red, double pink and double white.

OSMANTHUS fragrant (Sweet Olive)—A very choice evergreen shrub for sun or partial shade. The dense dark green foliage conceals the tiny white flowers which perfume the air with their delightful fragrance. Use as a specimen shrub or in espalier.

PITTOSPORUM

Eugenioides—A large upright growing shrub with glossy yellowish-green leaves. A very effective shrub. Fine for hedges.

Nigricans—A very handsome upright growing shrub with silvery foliage and black stems. Fine hedge plant or individually.

Tobira—A low-growing shrub with dark green, glossy leaves; fragrant, cream-white flowers.

Undulatum—Small tree, often called a shrub. Deep green, glossy leaves. Fragrant yellowish-white flowers. Used very much for tall hedges.

PYRACANTHA ROSEDALE—Has achieved outstanding popularity by distinction for its show of red berries, resistance to blight and general all-around vigor. The long arching stems bear quantities of white flowers in spring and are loaded with berries each year. Has the darkest red berries of any Pyracantha.

PYRACANTHA Duvali—(Patent applied for)—Bears spectacular clusters of giant, brilliantly colored, rich, red berries in greatest profusion. Growing habit of formosiana. Claimed for it that birds bother it least of any.

PLEROMA grandiflora (Tibouchina, Princess Flower)—Large evergreen shrub with bronzy green velvety leaves and huge colorful purple flowers, rich and velvety, about 3 to 4 inches across. Somewhat tender to frost.



WEIGELA

PLUMBAGO capensis (Cape Plumbago)—Semi-climbing shrub of most desirable habit both at sea coast and desert where it makes a mass of bright green foliage and phlox like clusters of pale blue flowers for a long period. Requires very little attention.

PUNICA chico (Dwarf Carnation Flowered Pomegranate)—One of the finest dwarf shrubs on our list. Deciduous but close growing, round in outline, 1 to 2 feet high. Leaves light green; flowers like bright red carnations in summer.

QUINCE flowering, Cydonia japonica rosea nana (Chaenomeles)—Deciduous shrub, extremely hardy and desirable for the showy pink single flowers early in spring. Needs no special culture, grows dwarf and bushy.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata (Round leaf Raphiolepis)—Medium to large evergreen shrub with rounded dark green leathery leaves of medium size; clusters of fragrant white flowers and black berries. Hardy in sun and shade.

SEQUOIA sempervirens (Coast Redwood)—Tall narrow evergreen tree producing a straight trunk with reddish bark and narrow spreading deep green foliage. Fast growing, hardy conifer.

STRELITZIA reginae (Bird of Paradise)—Very popular as a specimen flowering shrub or as a cut flower. Banana-like foliage from a tuft and long stems, each bearing a crested "bird like" flower of orange and blue.

SPIREA Anthony Waterer (Dwarf Pink Spirea)—Dwarf deciduous shrub about 2 feet tall, with compact growth and flat heads of rosy-pink flowers. Full sun.

SYRINGA persica laciniata (Cutleaf Persian Lilac)—The most reliable lilac for planting in southern California. Deciduous shrub to 6 feet with finely cut light green leaves and long sprays of bright lavender lilac flowers in spring. Fragrant.

VIBURNUM burkwoodi (Gardenia-scented Viburnum)—Evergreen or partially deciduous shrub to 5 or 6 feet. The flowers, having an exquisite fragrance, are borne in 2-in. ball shaped clusters. Waxy white with pink flush. Hardy.

VIBURNUM japonicum—Beautiful compact shrub with large light green foliage and clusters of white flowers.

VIBURNUM suspensum (Sandankwa)—One of the finest evergreen shrubs for foliage and flowers. Fragrant white flowers followed by black berries. Sun or shade.

WEIGELA Bristol Ruby—A new deep red flowered Weigela. Excellent dark green foliage. Full sun. Hardy. Deciduous.

WEIGELA rosea (Weigela florida, Pink Weigela)—Medium to large size deciduous shrub producing masses of pink flowers in spring. Excellent light green foliage. Sun.

CLIMBING VINES

BOUGAINVILLEA braziliensis—The hardy type. Easy to grow in sunny places. Flowers are reddish-purple.

BOUGAINVILLEA (Crimson Lake)—The popular deep red variety. Difficult to transplant.

BIGNONIA chamberlayni (Anemopaegma, Yellow Trumpet Vine)—Strong growing evergreen vine with clusters of showy yellow-orange trumpet shaped flowers. An ideal cover for fences, etc., where it is desirable to get a quick cover. Self supporting.

BIGNONIA cherere (Phaedranthus, Scarlet Trumpet Vine)—Strong growing vine, will stand slight frosts. Makes a heavy, verdant cover and large sprays of huge trumpets 4 to 5 inches.

FICUS repens (Climbing Fig)—Handsome evergreen climber with very small, heart-shaped, rich dark green foliage. Clings to stone and brick or wood walls.

IVY (Hedera)—Just as effective as ground cover as a climber. Finds all sorts of uses both in and outdoors. Attractive planted in wall pots.

English (helix)—Excellent all around, evergreen cover for walls, banks, ground, tree trunks, etc. Clings tenaciously to walls. Large, leathery, dark green leaves.

JASMINE Star (Rhyncospermum jasminoides)—Exquisitely fragrant star-shaped white flowers. Evergreen, very dense, glossy foliage.

PASSIFLORA pfordi—The most beautiful passion vine with 4-inch flowers white with pinkish tints with a purple-blue crown in center. Quick growing producing excellent light green foliage screen. Sun or shade.

PASSIFLORA edulis. Passionfruit. Purple granadilla—Fast growing evergreen vine climbing by tendrils. Flowers about 2 inches across of typical passion flower form, white with blue markings followed by purple plum shaped fruits. Edible and used mostly in making fruit juices.

WISTERIAS—Wisterias grow so rapidly everywhere and their long, pendulous flower clusters are so beautiful that they

are one of the most popular of the spring flowering vines, but give them plenty of room. They really go places. Full sun. Leafless in winter.



WISTERIA

SHADE TREES

ASH, Modesto Type Arizona Ash (*Fraxinus velutina*)—A very desirable, hardy tree of handsome appearance. Light green.

BIRCH Branched trees, European White Birch (*Betula alba*)—White bark on limbs and trunk. As the tree ages the branches assume a drooping habit.

Cut-leaf Weeping Birch (*Betula alba pendula*)—Like above but cut-leaved foliage and slender shoots from branches hang vertically.

CAROB (St. John's Bread) *Ceratonia siliqua*—Tree admirably adapted to ornamental street and avenue planting or as a single specimen. Symmetrical shape and evergreen, dense, glossy foliage. Long lived, deep rooted, does not become too large or straggly. Quite drought resistant.

CAMPHORA officinalis (*Cinnomonum camphora*) Camphor Tree—The standard street tree in many communities. Uniform light green foliage becomes colorful with the bronzy red new growth. Dark grey to black trunk and branches very attractive.

ELM, Chinese or Siberian (*Ulmus Pumila*)—A slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves smaller than the American Elm.

JACARANDA mimosaeifolia. Jacaranda—Medium size tree with large fern-like light green leaves and clusters of bignonia-like lavender blue flowers in June. Widely planted as a street tree and very showy.

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya Japonica*)—Small evergreen tree, large heavy dark green foliage. Valued as ornamental and for its fruit. Seedlings.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora—A large, handsome tree, for large lawn planting or as a specimen where there is plenty of room. Bright, large foliage, glossy green, golden brown reverse. Extremely fragrant, large creamy-white flowers, 8 inches across.

MAPLE, Acer. Branched trees, 6-8 ft.—No family of trees is more widely used. They produce fine effects in general outline and fall tints. The foliage gives pleasing shade until late fall.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European (*Sorbus aucuparia*)—A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with terminal clusters of orange-scarlet berries. Slow growing.

POPLAR Populus (Aspen) Lombardy (*nigra italica*)—Erect habit, small triangular leaves. Branched trees.

PEPPER TREE, California (*Schinus molle*)—Grows anywhere with little care. Handsome foliage and red pepper berries, which stay on through the winter, and the gnarled, rugged trunk make it picturesque. Do not plant in narrow areas near walks or curbs.

WILLOW, Weeping (*Salix babylonica*)—An old favorite. Wavy, bright green foliage, borne on very slender pendant branches. Best adapted to moist situations and along banks of streams, but seems to succeed in almost any soil.

SYCAMORE (*Platanus orientalis*) European—One of our best street trees. Popular in Europe for park and avenue planting. Dense, bright green and fine lobed large maple-like leaves.

FRUIT TREES

Listed in order of ripening

APPLES—Red Astrachan, Winter Banana, Rome Beauty, Delicious.

PEACHES, Freestone—Babcock, Early Crawford, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Strawberry.

PEACHES, Clingstone—Orange, Palora, Strawberry Cling, Sim's, White Heath.

PLUMS—Burbank, Green Gage, Santa Rosa, Satsuma, Yelo Egg.

PRUNES—French, Italian, Sugar, Standard.

NECTARINES—Gower, Stanwick, Quetta.

APRICOTS—Blenheim, Moorpark, Royal, Tilton.

FIGS—Mission, Kodota, White Adriatic.

CHERRIES (Very Limited Supply) Bing, Royal Ann, Lambert, Black Tartarian.

PERSIMMONS—Hachiya.

ALMONDS—I.X.L., Ne Plus Ultra, Nonpareil, Texas Prolific.

WALNUTS—Payne, Franquette, Eureka.

CAMELLIAS

Alba plena.—White. Large formal double flowers with imbricated snow white petals. A medium bushy shrub with spreading branches and glossy green foliage. Rare and much sought after. Early.

Bella Romana.—Pink and carmine. Light pink, profusely striped and splashed with carmine. Informal double flowers of good size, excellent for corsages. Bushy vigorous growth, large light green foliage.

Chandleri elegans. Variegated.—Very large high centered peony type with large guard petals. Rose pink with irregular white variegations. Prolific flowering. This is one of the largest and most spectacular of all camellias. Slow growing, with a spreading bushy growth.

Colonel Firey.—Dark red. Very large formal double dark red flower with imbricated petals. One of the finest and most admired of red camellias. Slender growth with long, twisted narrow dark green leaves. Midseason to late.

Covina.—Red. Medium size loosely double informal rose red flowers freely produced over a long period. Vigorous compact bushy plant well suited to landscape planting. Foliage excellent, dark green. Hardy. Will grow in sun, fine for pot or tub specimen. Midseason.

Daikagura. Variegated.—Earliest. Large double peony type with cluster of small petals in center, deep rose pink with white splotches. Slow, compact upright growth and dull green foliage. One of the most popular of the variegated camellias.

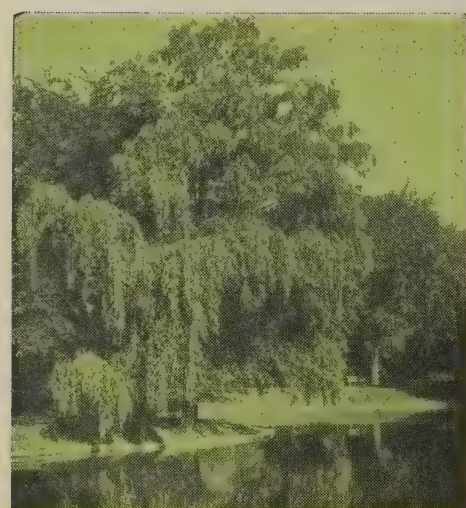
Kumasaka (Lady Marian).—Rose pink. Very large informal double to peony type in rose pink with deeper veins. Free flowering, even while young. Excellent for cutting. Habit erect, vigorous with long twisting leaves. Midseason to late.

Pink Perfection.—Pink. Medium size formal double flowers of soft shell pink. Petals imbricated. A long season bloomer. One of the most popular of all camellias. Vigorous shrub with erect growth and rounded, glossy leaves.

Pope Pius IX. Red. (Prince Eugene Napoleon; Mrs. Harry Davis).—Large formal double red flowers with imbricated petals. Upright open growth with medium size dark green foliage. One of the finest reds. Midseason.

Prof. C. S. Sargent.—Dark red. Medium size dark red fully double peony type flower with ball of incurved petals edged with a frill of broader petals. Vigorous, bushy and upright. Hardy and free blooming. Very popular variety. Early to mid-season.

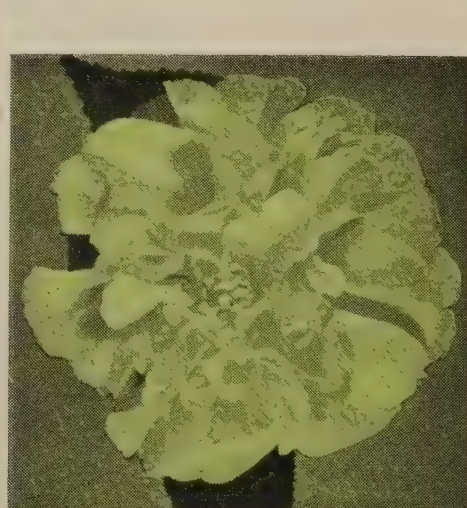
Purity (Neige d'Or).—White. This strain is a perfect formal type. Pure white symmetrical double. Large. Some petals pointed, others rounded. Vigorous erect, open growth with medium size foliage. Popular and fine bloomer. Late.



Weeping Willow



Chinese Elm



Camellia Kumasaka

CITRUS TREES

✓ **VALENCIA ORANGE** — Bears from spring to fall. Very hardy, for home garden.

✓ **WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE** — Bears in winter and spring. Excellent shipper.

✓ **TANGERINE, DANCY** — Most popular. Thin skin and good flavor.

✓ **EUREKA LEMON** — Standard commercial lemon. Very hardy, and long lived.

✓ **MEYER LEMON** — Dwarf tree. Stands temperature as low as 15° F.

✓ **BEARSS LIME** — Large fruit, excellent flavor. Vivid green color.

MEXICAN LIME — Small cocktail lime. Thin skin and very juicy.

MARSH GRAPEFRUIT (Seedless) — Most popular and best quality grapefruit.

Avocado

✓ **FUERTE** — Bears December-May. Green skin. Most popular as shipper.

Olive

✓ **MISSION** — Best olive for pickling, black. Most dependable.

Pomegranate

✓ **WONDERFUL** — Bright color, attractive tree. Fruit sweetish, highly acid.

Loquat

✓ **NAVLET'S SWEET** — Pear shaped fruit, yellow, and with aromatic flavor. Ornamental.

Quinces

✓ **APPLE or ORANGE** — September. Orange-yellow. Most popular for jellies.

✓ **PINEAPPLE** — Large, flavor suggests pineapple Jellies and preserves.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Artichoke

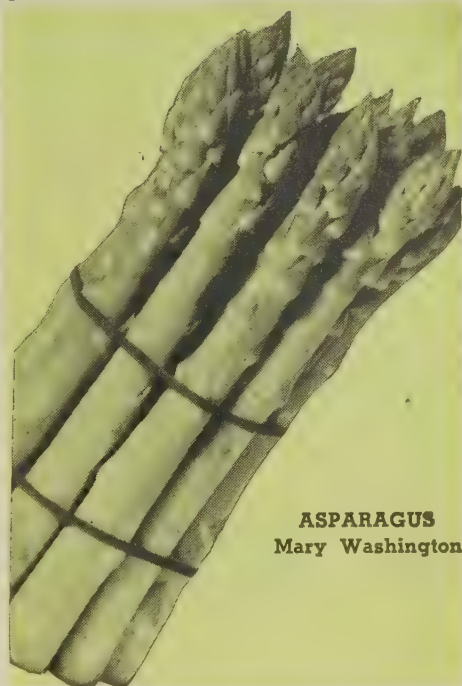
GLOBE — Popular for shipping and home use. Hardy, will withstand winter and requires little care.

Rhubarb

STRAWBERRY — Vigorous growing variety. Large producer throughout winter. Successful in home gardens.

Asparagus

MARY WASHINGTON — White asparagus. Hardy and does well in the home garden.



ASPARAGUS
Mary Washington

NAVLET'S HARDY PERENNIALS

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias

Camellia-Flowered. This is the true strain of Camellia-flowered Doubles, which has been developed through years of painstaking hybridization. The colors are true and uniform, the flowers large and compact. Colors: Red, Orange, Rose, Pink, Yellow and White.

Carnation Type or Double Frilled. Produces a large double flower resembling a carnation in form. The petals are frilled, and have serrated edges. Colors: Red, Orange, Rose, Pink, Yellow and White.

Picotee Double. A Camellia type blossom with the edges of each petal marked in a different shade of color, making an unusual and striking contrast. Available in a mixture of pastel shades. Large Tubers: 39c each; 3 for \$1.07; 6 for \$1.99; Dozen \$3.79.

Navlet's Special Collection. Five Camellia-flowered Begonias in mixed colors. Bedding size bulbs. Only \$1.00.

Carnations

The following list of **Navlet's Giant Carnations** describes only a few of our outstanding modern varieties in a magnificent selection of colors. The bi-color and tri-color variations of the Novelty flowers surpass description.

Barbara Brigham. Orange-apricot blooms with pink pencillings. A good producer.

Cirrus Cloud. Distinctive novelty of pink ground with markings of irregular size pencillings and spotted freckles.

Dairy Maid. Pure white ground which is heavily striped with deep pink pencillings.

Golden Wonder. Deep yellow ground with faint pencillings of light pink.

Mary Stuart. Full centered large flower, rich wine red with orchid edges. NEW variety.

Miller's Yellow. Very best clear yellow with full center. Good grower and heavy producer.

Orchid Beauty. Popular Novelty. Orchid-lavender flower with serrated petals.

Pelargonium. Rich crimson maroon overlaid on white ground. One of the most popular novelties.

Daisies

Hardy and free flowering.

Esther Reed. This is without doubt one of the finest cut flowers that we have today. The pure white blooms are completely double and produced in large quantities from June to November. The plants are vigorous and free flowering and produce the blossoms on tall, erect stems. This variety has found favor in the East and large quantities of blooms are shipped from California daily. Bound to be a favorite in your cut flower garden. 40c each; 6 for \$2.25.

Marconi Daisies. Great, shaggy flowers four inches across that make a beautiful showing and are indispensable in the cut flower garden. Stems are often two and a half feet long. Very much in demand by professional florists. Color is white with yellow center. Blooms over an exceptionally long period. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35.

Delphiniums

Pacific Hybrids. We believe this strain of delphiniums to be the equal of any in existence. Noted for their stiff stems and heavy foliage, they are a standout in any garden.

While they are easy to grow, a few pointers will help you grow them better. Delphiniums do not require a rich soil, but do much better where a little lime is applied at planting time.

Well drained soil is essential to their well-being. Keep crowns of plants above soil line when planting. Sold in mixture only. 3 for \$1.10, 10 for \$3.50.

Gerberas

An excellent garden plant and, at the same time, one of the most beautiful of cut flowers. Extra large size in reds, salmons, pinks, yellows and their variations. Borne on long wiry stems, ideal for cutting. Keep easily for over a week. 3 for \$1.40; 6 for \$2.75; dozen \$5.00.

Pelargoniums

"Martha Washington Geraniums"

Finest varieties, far superior to the sorts previously grown. You will be delighted with the beautiful coloring of these new varieties. They bloom practically the year round in frostless locations and in colder climates they make excellent pot plants.

Santa Monica. Large, light pink blooms. Very showy.

Mackenson. Fiery rose pink. An early bloomer.

Marie Vogel. Pink and salmon. Large flowers.

Duchess of Cornwall. Deep maroon. Extremely showy.

Mary Bard. White with occasional pink markings.

Salmon Queen. Bright salmon pink. Medium flowers. Sized.

San Diego. An unusual shade of light purple.

Easter Greeting. Bright red. One of the earliest to bloom.

Pink Giant. Large flowers of pure rose pink.

Bella Donna. Cerise red. Very free flowering.

Sue Jarrett. One of the finest salmon pink sorts. Large flowers.

Giant Venus. Salmon. Early blooming. Large flowers.

Grandma Fisher. A beautiful shade of bright salmon. Compact grower.

Amanda. Glowing scarlet. Extremely showy and free flowering.

Dark Presidio. Maroon and pink.

Diener's Giant. Large flowers of deep pink.

Ida Henley. Rose red and splotted with deep maroon.

Ruth McAfee. Salmon pink. Very free flowering.

Lavender Quedlinberg. Lavender with upper petals blotched maroon.

Gardener's Joy. White with dark markings on the throat.

Carmine King. Glowing cerise red. Strong grower.

Sensation Crimson. One of the best in its color class.

Any of the above: 3 for \$1.40; dozen \$5.40.

CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWER SEEDS

HEIGHTS

ANNUALS

Tall—2½ Feet and Up

Amaranthus
Aster
Calliopsis
Celosia, Tall
Cleome
Cosmos
Cornflower
Helichrysum
Kochia

Larkspur, Annual
Lavatera Sunset
Marigold,
Tall French
Marigold,
Tall African
Nicotiana
Poppy, Double
Rudbeckia

Salpiglossis
Salvia splendens
Scabiosa
Snapdragon,
Maximum
Stocks
Sunflower
Tithonia
Venidium
Zinnia, Giant

Medium—1 to 2 Feet

Ageratum
Alonsoa
Anchusa
Arctotis grandis
Aster
Balsam
Bartonia aurea
Browallia
Calendula
Candytuft
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Collinsia
Dianthus
Didiscus

Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia, or
California Poppy
Euphorbia
Four-O'Clock
Gaillardia
Gilia
Godetia
Gypsophila
Hunnemannia
Leptosyne
Linum, Scarlet Flax
Lupines
Marigold,
Dwarf French
Mathiola

Mignonette
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nigella
Petunia
Physalis
Poppy
Phlox
Rhodanthe
Saponaria
Schizanthus
Snapdragon,
Intermediate
Statice
Stocks, Ten Weeks
Viscaria
Zinnia, Pompon

Dwarf—6 to 12 Inches

Abronia
Ageratum, Dwarf
Alyssum
Anagallis
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Candytuft, Dwarf
Celosia, Dwarf
Convolvulus,
Dwarf

Cuphea
Gilia micrantha
Godetia
Gomphrena
Linaria maroccana
Lobelia compacta
Marigold signata
Mesembryanthemum
Nemesia
Nemophila

Pansy
Petunia, Compact
Phacelia
Portulaca
Sanvitalia
Silene
Sweet Peas, Cupid
Torenia
Ursinia
Virginian Stock

PERENNIALS

Tall—2½ Feet and Up

Abutilon
Anchusa
Campanula, Tall
Castor Oil Bean
Dahlia
Delphinium
Digitalis
Geranium

Heliopsis
Heliotrope
Hibiscus
Hollyhock
Honesty
Lavender
Lobelia cardinalis
Lupines

Poppy, Oriental
Rudbeckia
Salvia azurea
Salvia farinacea
Sweet Rocket
Thalictrum
Valerian

Medium—1 to 2 Feet

Agathea
Agrostemma
Asclepia
Aster
Begonia, Fibrous
Rooted
Begonia,
Tuberous
Candytuft,
Perennial
Carnation
Cheiranthus
Cineraria
Columbine

Coreopsis
Cynoglossum
Dahlia, Dwarf
Hybrids
Daisy, Shasta
Forget-Me-Not
Gaillardia
Geum
Gerbera
Heuchera
Linum perenne
Lychnis
Meconopsis
Mimulus

Pentstemon
Physostegia
Platycodon
Poppy, Iceland
Potentilla
Pyrenthrum
Rehmannia
Salvia Patens
Scabiosa
Stocks, Brompton
Stokesia
Sweet William
Trachelium
Verbena
Wallflower

Dwarf—6 to 12 Inches

Alyssum saxatile
Anemone
Arabis
Aubrietia
Campanula
carpatia
Centaurea,
Dusty Miller

Cerastium
Daisy, English
Dianthus
plumarius
Diascia
Forget-Me-Not
Freesia
Kenilworth Ivy

Matricaria,
Golden Ball
Nierembergia
Primula, polyanthus
Pyrethrum,
Golden-Feather
Ranunculus
Viola

FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Acroclinium
Anemone
Arctotis
Aster
Brachycome
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Celosia
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Cineraria, Stellata
Coreopsis
Cornflower
Cosmos

Dahlia
Delphinium
Didiscus
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Heuchera
Hunnemannia
Larkspur
Lupine (Per.)
Marigold
Mignonette
Pentstemon,
Miniature

Phlox
Poppy, Iceland
Pyrethrum
Ranunculus
Rhodanthe
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Snapdragon
Statice
Stock
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Thalictrum
Zinnia

FOR SHADE (*), OR PARTIAL SHADE

Anemone
Begonia
*Calceolaria
*Cineraria
Clarkia
Collinsia
*Columbine
*Cyclamen

Cynoglossum
Forget-Me-Not
Foxglove
Heuchera
Kenilworth Ivy
*Meconopsis
Mignonette
*Mimulus

Nemophila
Pansies
Pentstemon
Primula
Snapdragon
Thalictrum
*Valerian
Viola
Wallflower

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Achimenes
Asparagus Fern
Begonia, Tuberous
Begonia, Fibrous
Rooted
Browallia Major
Calceolaria
Celosia, Glasgow
Prize

Celosia, Pride of
Castle Gould
Cineraria
Coleus
Cyclamen
Diascia
Gesneria
Gloxinia
Impatiens

Lobelia tenuoir
Mimosa
Nemesia
Physalis
Primula
Saintpaulia
Schizanthus
Solanum
Streptocarpus
Torenia

FOR ROCKERIES

Forget-Me-Not
Heuchera
Iberis
Kenilworth Ivy
Lobelia, Trailing
Nierembergia
Pentstemon,
Blue Gem

Portulaca
Sanvitalia
Saponaria
ocymoides
Statice latifolia
Thunbergia
Verbena

FOR WINDOW BOXES

Ageratum
Agathea
Alyssum
Arabis
Asparagus Fern
Begonia
Cuphea

Dianthus
Forget-Me-Not
Geranium
Heuchera
Kenilworth Ivy
Lobelia
Mimulus

Nasturtium
Nierembergia
Nemesia
Pansy
Petunia
Verbena
Viola

ANNUAL VINES

Balsam Apple
Canary Bird Vine
Cardinal Climber
Cypress Vine
Convolvulus
(Morning Glory)

Dolichos
Gourds,
Ornamental
Humulus, or
Japanese Hop
Ipomea

Mina lobata
Moonflower
Nasturtium, Tall
Sweet Peas
Scarlet Runner
Bean

PERENNIAL VINES

Australian Pea
Vine

Cobaea scandens
Lathyrus latifolius

Maurandia
Smilax

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium
Gomphrena

Helichrysum
Honesty

Rhodanthe
Statice

How To Be A "Glad Expert"

You can become a "glad expert" quickly and easily by careful observance of a few simple points:

1. Select new, young corms of proved varieties as displayed and listed in our store.
2. Plant them when the soil is warm and the weather settled. Corms may be planted every two weeks until hot weather for a succession of blooms; or early, mid-season and late kinds may be planted at one time for a long show.
3. Fertile, light soil is best with little or no shade.
4. The soil should be kept moist to produce the biggest and best spikes of bloom.
5. Thrips may injure glads by crippling the flowers and leaves. Ask for latest information on the new chemicals available for thrips.
6. After the foliage has ripened, the corms should be dug as shown at right.
7. Except in cases of rare kinds, discard cormlets and buy flowering size corms at your store.



PLANT HIGH-CROWNED CORMS

Vigorous young bulbs are high-crowned like the picture at the upper left. Old, flat corms, like the lower picture, are not as good. When treating bulbs for pest or disease control, peel them as shown at upper right.

LIFTING AND STORING BULBS



Lift your glad corms about when tips of leaves turn brown. Do not remove stalks while leaves are still partly green. Store in bunches in open-slatted trays, and in a cool place. For over-winter storage cover bulbs with dry or nearly dry peat moss or sand. Avoid over-heating.

PLANTING BY THE MOON

1949 Moon Phases and Positions

Many gardeners like to govern their planting by the phases of the moon. For them, we show here all the necessary information generally shown by more voluminous arrangements. As seedsmen, we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method, but we are glad to provide this complete and up-to-date chart for those who want it.

JANUARY

1 ☾ 0:01a.
3 ☾ 7:01a.
5 ☾ 7:39p.
8 ☾ 7:57a.
10 ☾ 5:30p.
12 ☾ 10:53p.
15 ☾ 1:05a.
17 ☾ 1:53a.
19 ☾ 3:04a.
21 ☾ 6:04a.
23 ☾ 11:12a.
25 ☾ 6:22p.
28 ☾ 3:29a.
30 ☾ 2:27p.
Changes
☾ 7:54a.
☾ 14:35p.
☾ 21:09a.
☾ 28:43p.

FEBRUARY

2 ☾ 3:05a.
4 ☾ 3:57p.
7 ☾ 2:35a.
9 ☾ 9:16a.
11 ☾ 11:56a.
13 ☾ 0:05p.
15 ☾ 11:47a.
17 ☾ 0:56p.
19 ☾ 4:50p.
21 ☾ 11:53p.
24 ☾ 9:29a.
26 ☾ 8:55p.
Changes
☾ 13:30a.
☾ 19:43p.
☾ 27:54p.

MARCH

1 ☾ 9:35a.
3 ☾ 10:32p.
6 ☾ 10:01a.
8 ☾ 6:27p.
10 ☾ 10:31p.
12 ☾ 11:21p.
14 ☾ 10:41p.
16 ☾ 10:28p.
19 ☾ 0:34a.
21 ☾ 6:09a.
23 ☾ 3:11p.
26 ☾ 2:51a.
28 ☾ 3:42p.
31 ☾ 4:28a.
Changes
☾ 7:42p.
☾ 14:02p.
☾ 21:16a.
☾ 29:08a.

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Influence

♈ ARIES: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and weeding.

♉ TAURUS: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ GEMINI: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ CANCER: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ LEO: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ VIRGO: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ LIBRA: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ SCORPIO: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ SAGITTARIUS: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ CAPRICORN: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ AQUARIUS: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ PISCES: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

bage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruitful signs of Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces. The next

best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas. Onions, Turnips, Tubers.

4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius.

APRIL

2 ☾ 4:02p.
5 ☾ 1:05a.
7 ☾ 7:01a.
9 ☾ 9:28a.
11 ☾ 9:47a.
13 ☾ 9:29a.
15 ☾ 10:17a.
17 ☾ 2:19p.
19 ☾ 10:02p.
22 ☾ 9:10a.
24 ☾ 10:00p.
27 ☾ 10:39a.
29 ☾ 9:46p.
Changes
☾ 6:56a.
☾ 12:10p.
☾ 19:30p.
☾ 28:00a.

MAY

2 ☾ 6:40a.
4 ☾ 1:09p.
6 ☾ 5:10p.
8 ☾ 7:07p.
10 ☾ 7:54p.
12 ☾ 8:59p.
15 ☾ 0:01a.
17 ☾ 6:24a.
19 ☾ 4:27p.
22 ☾ 5:01a.
24 ☾ 5:42p.
27 ☾ 4:24a.
29 ☾ 0:36p.
31 ☾ 6:35p.
Changes
☾ 5:35p.
☾ 12:55a.
☾ 19:12p.
☾ 27:42p.

JUNE

2 ☾ 10:52p.
5 ☾ 1:57a.
7 ☾ 4:13a.
9 ☾ 6:25a.
11 ☾ 9:41a.
13 ☾ 8:59p.
16 ☾ 0:42a.
18 ☾ 0:45p.
21 ☾ 1:28a.
23 ☾ 0:16p.
25 ☾ 8:00p.
28 ☾ 0:30a.
30 ☾ 4:24a.
Changes
☾ 3:92p.
☾ 10:35p.
☾ 18:633a.
☾ 26:359a.

JULY

2 ☾ 7:22a.
4 ☾ 10:22a.
6 ☾ 1:41p.
8 ☾ 6:00p.
11 ☾ 0:11a.
13 ☾ 9:04a.
15 ☾ 8:44p.
18 ☾ 9:34a.
20 ☾ 8:55p.
23 ☾ 4:47a.
25 ☾ 9:15a.
27 ☾ 11:34a.
29 ☾ 1:21p.
31 ☾ 3:45p.
Changes
☾ 3:211a.
☾ 10:147a.
☾ 18:002a.
☾ 25:135p.

AUGUST

2 ☾ 7:26p.
5 ☾ 0:39a.
7 ☾ 7:37a.
9 ☾ 4:47p.
12 ☾ 4:22a.
14 ☾ 5:17p.
17 ☾ 5:19a.
19 ☾ 2:11p.
21 ☾ 7:07p.
23 ☾ 8:55p.
25 ☾ 9:25p.
27 ☾ 10:21p.
30 ☾ 1:03a.
Changes
☾ 1:702a.
☾ 8:141p.
☾ 16:503p.
☾ 23:958p.
☾ 30:121p.

SEPTEMBER

1 ☾ 6:08a.
3 ☾ 1:38p.
5 ☾ 11:29p.
8 ☾ 11:15a.
11 ☾ 0:12a.
13 ☾ 0:44p.
15 ☾ 10:48p.
18 ☾ 4:58a.
20 ☾ 7:30a.
22 ☾ 7:41a.
24 ☾ 7:23a.
26 ☾ 8:26a.
28 ☾ 0:11p.
30 ☾ 7:15p.
Changes
☾ 7:405a.
☾ 15:826a.
☾ 22:621a.
☾ 28:1024p.

OCTOBER

3 ☾ 5:22a.
5 ☾ 5:28p.
8 ☾ 6:26a.
10 ☾ 7:02p.
13 ☾ 5:47a.
15 ☾ 1:31p.
17 ☾ 5:43p.
19 ☾ 6:48p.
21 ☾ 6:19p.
23 ☾ 6:08p.
25 ☾ 8:13p.
28 ☾ 1:56a.
30 ☾ 11:25a.
Changes
☾ 6:853p.
☾ 14:1003p.
☾ 21:325p.
☾ 28:1110a.

NOVEMBER

1 ☾ 11:36p.
4 ☾ 0:37p.
7 ☾ 0:54a.
9 ☾ 11:32a.
11 ☾ 7:58p.
14 ☾ 1:38a.
16 ☾ 4:31a.
18 ☾ 5:17a.
20 ☾ 5:18a.
22 ☾ 6:24a.
24 ☾ 10:30a.
26 ☾ 6:35p.
29 ☾ 6:20a.
Changes
☾ 5:308p.
☾ 13:942a.
☾ 20:131a.
☾ 27:405a.

DECEMBER

1 ☾ 7:21p.
4 ☾ 7:26a.
6 ☾ 5:31p.
9 ☾ 1:26a.
11 ☾ 7:29a.
13 ☾ 11:42a.
15 ☾ 2:12p.
17 ☾ 3:33p.
19 ☾ 5:00p.
21 ☾ 8:27p.
24 ☾ 3:25a.
26 ☾ 2:06p.
29 ☾ 2:57a.
Changes
☾ 5:909a.
☾ 12:747p.
☾ 19:0055p.
☾ 27:0034a.

NAVLET'S PLANTING GUIDE

How to plant

ROSES

The planting season for roses follows the dropping of leaves after the first heavy frost—the time when field-grown roses are dug. Obviously, the sooner planted, the less care required.

Give the roses the best location possible. They want: well-drained soil; at least a half-day's full sunlight (morning sunlight is not especially desirable); shelter and protection from prevailing winds. They should not be too close to large trees.

Prepare the rose beds in advance, if possible. Where the soil is good garden loam which has been under cultivation for some time and is well drained, so there is no standing moisture, the preparation is easy. Dig to twice the depth of a spade—about 24 inches. Mix thoroughly generous quantities of Manure and Bonemeal and two tablespoonfuls of Sulphate of Potash with soil in bottom of hole. Let stand and settle.

Promptness and Care are important

When the roses arrive, try to plant them at once. If the weather is bad, or the ground soggy, they had better be partially buried in a shady, moist place in the garden. If the tops are shrivelled, bury the plants completely in moist soil until the wood becomes plump again—several days.

When ready to plant, special care should be taken to handle the roses with the least possible exposure of the roots. Select a cloudy, cool day when there is no wind, and keep the roots covered at all times. Better carry the roses to the garden in a bucket of water and frequently "puddle" the roots in thin mud before planting.

Examine each plant carefully before planting, and cut away all broken or bruised roots. If canes are very long, shorten to an outside bud about 6 inches above knuckle. Leave only three canes, pointing out, with open center.

Make a hole in the prepared ground large enough to accommodate the roots without twisting, coiling or bunching them. Try to put the roots in the ground the same way they were before the plant was dug. That is, spread them out so there are layers of soil between the various strands. Work the soil around the roots with the fingers, jiggling the plants up and down to settle it among them. The whole plant should be set deep enough so that the "bud" or "knuckle" is just beneath the surface.

Roses thrive on attention

As the earth is filled into the hole, make it very firm by pressing it down with the fingers and fist. When the roots are covered, it is advisable to step into the hole and rock gently backward and forward to make sure that every air space is closed up with soil. If the soil is dry, the hole should then be filled with water, which must be allowed to drain completely before putting in more soil.

Mound the soil up high about the lower branches to protect the canes from drying out. The mound should be leveled when the roses begin to make normal growth.

The hoe and hand cultivator are the best tools for the rose garden. If the ground is thoroughly cultivated once a week, most rose troubles will be prevented or overcome. Soak soil thoroughly every week and always remove spent blooms.

PRUNING HINTS

All pruning can be classified under one of the three following heads. Sometimes two or three apply to the same plant, but they are distinct, nevertheless:

1. Pruning to increase health or vigor.
2. Pruning to get a special form of growth.
3. Pruning to increase quantity or improve quality.

The first step in any kind of pruning is to determine just what it is we want to accomplish. It is easy to ruin a plant by thoughtless or haphazard cutting.

Vigorous plants should be pruned less severely than weak growing plants. The more vigorous parts of a plant should be pruned more severely than the weaker growths.

As a general rule, the earlier in the development of a plant, limb or shoot the pruning required can be done, the better. In using pruning shears, four points are to be remembered: First—Always leave a clean smooth cut. Second—Cut just the right distance above the bud. Third—Prune above an outside bud. Fourth—Cut close up to and parallel with the main branch, trunk or stem. (It is well to disinfect all pruning tools before using.)

Prune shrubs by type

For the purpose of pruning, all ornamental shrubs should be considered in two general groups:

First—those which flower, usually in the spring or early summer, from buds on the wood of the previous season's growth. This group should be pruned green directly after flowering. By dormant pruning, many of the flower buds would be sacrificed. Examples:

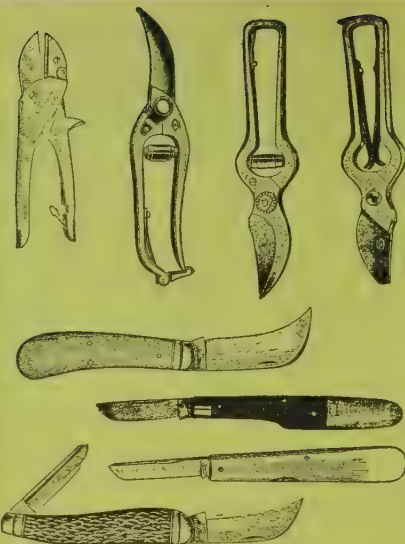
Azalea (Ghent, Mollis)	Prunus (Flowering Almond)
Berberis (Barberry)	Rhododendron
Bignonia (Trumpet vine)	Roses (Climbing varieties)
C. oxyacantha (Hawthorne)	Spirea Thunbergii
Deutzia	S. Prunifolia
Forsythia (Golden Bells)	(Bridal Wreath)
Hydrangea (Hortensis)	Spirea Van Houttei
Jasminum	Viburnum (Snowball)
Kudzu Vine	Weigelia
Honeysuckle	Wisteria, etc.
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)	

Second—those which flower, usually during late summer or in early autumn, from buds on the current year's growth. This group should be pruned dormant before growth begins in the spring. Example:

Calycanthus (Sweet shrub)	Spirea
Clematis Jackmanii	Hydrangea paniculata
Genista (Rock Broom)	Roses (Garden Bush varieties)
Honeysuckle	Viburnum tinus



CLIMBING ROSES



PRUNING AND BUDDING TOOLS

BUDDING and GRAFTING HINTS

Budding is a form of graftage wherein a bud from one plant is inserted underneath the bark or stock of another. It must be done when the bark of the stock is still loose or will peel, which is in the spring and summer. Twigs are cut from the tree which it is desired to propagate. The buds are cut off with a sharp knife—a shield shaped bit of bark (with possibly a little wood) being left with them.

Make a T-shaped incision in the stock a little longer than the bud. Roll back the bark, then shove the bud into the slit until firmly placed against the inner wood. Tie with a soft strand, starting above the bud and working downward, making sure that the strand is directly above and below the bud to press the bark firmly against it.

In two or three weeks, the bud will have "stuck" (grown fast to the stock) and the strand can be cut to prevent its strangling or cutting into the swelling stock.

Ordinarily, the bud does not grow until the following spring, at which time the entire stock or branch in which the bud is inserted is cut off an inch above the bud so the bud receives all the energy of the stock.

Grafting. The success of this simple operation is the growing together of the cambium of the cion (or cutting) and that of the stock. The cambium is the new and growing tissue which lies underneath the bark and outside of the growing wood. Therefore, the line of demarcation between the bark and the wood must coincide when cion and stock are joined.

The greater part of the grafting is done when the cion is nearly or quite dormant, usually in winter and early in spring.

In grafting on small stocks, it is customary to employ the whip-graft. Both stock and cion of approximately the same diameter are cut across diagonally, and a split made in each so that one fits into the other. The graft is tied securely with a band, and, if above ground, it is carefully waxed.

In large limbs or stocks outdoors, the usual method is the cleft-graft. This consists of cutting off the stock from 6 inches to 2 feet from the main trunk, splitting it from the top for a short distance and inserting a slender, wedge shaped cion with three or four healthy dormant buds in one or both sides of the split. Push the wedge in to just below the upper surface of the cut. Cover the tips of the cions and the stump of the stock with Snow's or M&P Grafting Wax.

NAVLET'S PLANTING GUIDE

JANUARY

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Abronia, Alyssum, Bartonla, Calendula, Candytuft, Centaurea, Clarkia, Cosmos, Cynoglossum, Didiscus, Godetia, Gilia, Gypsophila, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nemophila, Poppies, Virginian Stock, Sweet Peas, California Wild Flowers. **Sow in Flats**—Carnations, Cinerarias, Dahlia, Lobelia, Nierembergia, Nemesia, Pansy, Petunia, Stocks, Snapdragon.

BULBS—Amaryllis, Gladiolus, Lilies.

ROSES—DORMANT BUSHES, DECEMBER TO MARCH

VEGETABLES—Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, and most other vegetables, except vines.

FEBRUARY

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Abronia, Ageratum, Alyssum, Calendula, Candytuft, Centaurea, Cheiranthus, Clarkia, Cosmos, Cynoglossum, Godetia, Gypsophila, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Mignonette, Phlox, Poppies, Virginian Stock, Sweet Peas, California Wild Flowers. **Sow in flats**—Alonsoa, Anchusa, Arctotis, Asters, Dahlias, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Mathiola, Nierembergia, Petunia, Marigold, Nemesia, Pansies, Petunia, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Stocks, Snapdragons, Verbena.

BULBS—Amaryllis, Cannas, Gladiolus, Tigridia, Tuberous Begonias, roots of Hardy Phlox.

VEGETABLES—Beans, Beets, Carrots, Eggplant, Onion sets, Parsley, Peppers, Potatoes, Radish, Squash, Tomatoes.

MARCH

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Ageratum, Alyssum, Brachycome, Calendula, Candytuft, Centaurea, Clarkia, Cosmos, Godetia, Gypsophila, Gourds, and all Vine seeds, Linaria, Mignonette, Virginian Stock, Nasturtium, Phlox, Viscaria. **Sow in flats**—Agatheia, Alonsoa, Asters, Celosia, Coleus, Dahlias, Gaillardia, Gomphrena, Lobelia, Mathiola, Meconopsis, Marigolds, Nemesia, Nierembergia, Petunia, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Stocks, Snapdragons, Verbena.

BULBS—Dahlias, Cannas, Gladiolus, Tigridias.

VEGETABLES—Beets, Carrots, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Kale, Melons, Okra, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomatoes.

APRIL

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Ageratum, Alyssum, Brachycome, Calendula, Candytuft, Cosmos, Godetia, Gypsophila, Gourds and all Vine seeds, Lavatera, Linaria, Mignonette, Mirabilis, Nasturtium, Nigella, Phlox, Salpiglossis, Tithonia, Zinnias. **Sow in flats**—Asters, Celosia, Coleus, Gaillardias, Gomphrena, Impatiens, Mathiola, Meconopsis, Mesembryanthemum, Marigolds, Petunia, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Snapdragons, Verbena.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Celery, Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kale, Lima Beans, Melons, Okra, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Squash, Tomatoes.

MAY & JUNE

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Alyssum, Balsam, Brachycome, Caliopsis, Calendula, Candytuft, Clarkia, Cosmos, Godetia, Gypsophila, Ipomoea, Linaria, Marigolds, Nasturtium, Phlox, Portulaca, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Virginian Stock, Zinnias. All Vines. **Sow in flats**—Aquilegia, Asclepias, Begonia, Calceolaria, Campanula,

Coreopsis, Digitalis, Delphinium, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Geum, Heliopsis, Heuchera, Hibiscus, Hollyhocks, Lychnis, Pentstemon, Physostegia, Platycodon, Primula, Pyrethrum, Thalictrum, Sweet William, Wallflower.

VEGETABLES—Beans, Beets, Carrot, Corn, Cucumber, Melons, Okra, Parsley, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash, Tomatoes.

JULY & AUGUST

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Alyssum, Calendula, Candytuft, Early Cosmos, Gypsophila, Nasturtium, Phlox. **Sow in flats**—Pansies and the entire list of perennials and biennials listed for May and June.

VEGETABLES—Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Mustard, Radish, Spinach, Turnips.

SEPTEMBER

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Calendula, French Marigolds, Nasturtium, Winter Sweet Peas. **Sow in flats**—Anemone, Arctotis, Calceolaria, Campanula, Cerastium, Cheiranthus, Digitalis, Delphinium, Dianthus, Gerbera, Geum, Heuchera, Hollyhock, Lychnis, Mathiola, Matricaria, Myosotis, Phacelia, Pansy, Primula, Ranunculus, Silene, Scabiosa, Statice, Stocks, Sweet William, Trachelium, Wallflower, Winter Sweet Peas.

BULBS—Anemone, Baby Glads, Callas, Iris, Freesias, Ixias, Ranunculus.

VEGETABLES—Beets, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Mustard, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

OCTOBER & NOVEMBER

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Acroclinium, Anagallis, Alyssum, Bartonla, Calendula, Candytuft, Cheiranthus, Collinsia, Cynoglossum, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Gilia, Larkspur, Linaria, Linum, Mignonette, Nemophila, Nigella, Phacelia, Pansies, Poppies, Silene, Scabiosa, Sweet Peas, Wild Flowers, Viscaria. **Sow in flats**—Anemone, Aquilegia, Bellis, Campanula, Carnation, Centaurea, Cineraria, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Digitalis, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Gaillardia, Geum, Hollyhock, Lobelia, Lupin, Nemesia, Nierembergia, Pentstemon, Phlox, Ranunculus, Salvia, Saponaria, Shasta Daisy, Stocks, Snapdragons, Thalictrum, Sweet Peas.

BULBS—Anemone, Daffodils, Freesias, Iris, Lilium, Muscari, Narcissi, Ranunculus, Scilla, Tritoma, Tulips.

VEGETABLES—Beets, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

DECEMBER

FLOWERS—Sow in open ground—Abronia, Alyssum, Bartonla, Calendula, Candytuft, Centaurea, Clarkia, Collinsia, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Gilia, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lupins, Nemophila (on bulb beds), Poppy, Virginian Stock, Sweet Peas. **Sow in flats**—Bellis, Carnation, Cerastium, Coreopsis, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Pansy, Pentstemon, Phlox, Salvia, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Stocks, Verbena, Viola.

BULBS—Anemone, Daffodils, Lilium, Narcissi, Ranunculus.

ROSES—Dormant bushes.

VEGETABLES—Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Spinach.

THE PROBLEM OF DILUTIONS SOLVED

In measuring out liquid spray materials, many gardeners are confused and at a loss to know how to work out the proportions of materials

needed to get the strength recommended on packages, especially when only small amounts are wanted. Quantities are approximate in

some instances. Household measures are used. Tsp = teaspoon, tbsl = tablespoon.

Amount of Insecticide or Fungicide

Add Water to make	10% 1 to 10	6% 1 to 16	4% 1 to 25	3% 1 to 32	2% 1 to 50	1% 1 to 100	.4% 1 to 250	.125% 1 to 800	.1% 1 to 1000
1 quart	2/5 cup	1/4 cup	2 2/3 tbsl.	2 tbsl.	1 1/3 tbsl.	2 tsp.	4/5 tsp.	1/4 tsp.	1/5 tsp.
1 gallon	1 3/5 cups	1 cup	1/3 pt.	1/4 pt.	5 1/4 tbsl.	2 3/5 tbsl.	1 tbsl.	1 tsp.	4/5 tsp.
3 gallons	1 1/5 qts.	1 1/2 pts.	1 pt.	3/4 pt.	1 cup	8 tbsl.	3 tbsl.	1 tbsl.	4/5 tbsl.
5 gallons	1/2 gal.	1 1/5 qts.	1 2/3 pts.	1 2/3 pts.	1 1/4 pts.	4/5 cup	5 1/2 tbsl.	5 tsp.	1 1/4 tbsl.
50 gallons	5 gals.	3 gals.	2 gals.	2 gals.	1 1/2 gals.	2 qts.	1 3/5 pts.	1 cup	4/5 cup

3 tsp.=1 tbsl.
2 tbsl.=1 oz.

8 oz.=1 cup
2 cups=1 pt.

2 pts.=1 qt.
4 qts.=1 gal.

How to be a "Glad Expert"

You can become one simply by observing the following rules carefully.

1. Select new, young corms of proved varieties as listed at our store.
2. Plant in warm soil during settled weather. For a long show, plant every two weeks 'til warm weather; or, plant early, mid-season and late types.
3. Plant in fertile, light, unshaded soil. Keep moist for the best blooms.
4. Control thrips with the new chemical sprays. Treat corms before storage to prevent recurrence next season.
5. After leaf tips turn brown, dig corms as shown below. Cormlets, if saved, need 2 or 3 years to reach flowering size. Plant and care for them separately.



PLANT HIGH-CROWNED CORMS

Peel corm as above (right) before treating for thrips.

**LIFTING
AND STORING
BULBS**



Store corms in a cool place. For over winter, cover with peat, sand or vermiculite. Avoid overheating.

SPECIAL

Navlet's Rainbow Glad Mixture

- BEACON**—Clear, bright rose.
COMMANDER KOEHL—Fine red.
KING LEAR—Reddish purple.
PICARDY—Apricot pink.
MINUET—Light lavender.
PELEGRINA—Deep blue.
RED PHIPPS—Light red.
DEBONAIR—LaFrance pink.
YELLOW EMPEROR—Deep yellow.
SNOW PRINCESS—Best white.
TAKINA—Violet-purple. New.
BLACK OPAL—Darkest Glad.

One each of these 12

CHOICE GLADS, ONLY \$1

Special Color Selection \$1.25 Doz.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

GLADIOLUS

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, deeper at edge of throat, lighter in throat. 6 to 8 immense blooms open at one time.

Beacon—Clear bright scarlet, with large creamy throat blotch. 8 to 10 medium size florets, moderately ruffled.

Bit o' Heaven—Very nice orange with yellow throat. Opens 9 to 12 medium sized blooms on tall, straight spike.

Blue Beauty—Light blue, edges of petals lined with violet-blue. Throat somewhat lighter on upper petals.

Corona—Creamy white with halo of rose stippling on edge of petals. Opens 6 large rather loosely attached blooms at a time.

Dream o' Beauty—Large rose red. A very popular shade. Tall strong grower.

Elizabeth the Queen—Clear mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat. Large, fine form and opens 7 to 8 blooms at a time.

King Lear—Clear deep reddish purple with silver line on edge of petals. Extremely large, heavily ruffled. Early.

Margaret Beaton—Huge snowy white florets with a very small vermilion-pink blotch deep in throat.

Margaret Fulton—A beautiful large flower of salmon pink. Blooms early.

Miss Bloomington—Tall with large light yellow flowers of good substance.

New Europe—Vivid garnet red with

small purple stripe in throat. Enormous florets, 10 open at one time.

Oregon Gold—A huge plant the size of Picardy. Flowers are a medium yellow with deeper throat.

Phyllis McQuiston—Large deep glowing shrimp pink shading a little lighter in throat; 5 or more open on long spike.

Picardy—Soft shrimp pink without flecking. Blotch of flesh pink shading to shrimp pink at edges. Very large.

Rewi Fallu—Deep blood-red very large blooms on tall straight spike. Early.

Rosa Van Lima—Light rose with a few lines in throat. Up to 8 or more large blooms open on tall strong spike.

Shirley Temple—Lovely cream with dark throat. Immense ruffled blossoms on long strong spike. Midseason.

Snow Princess—New fine white of good size and form. Many open blooms, perfectly placed. Stems never crook.

Stoplight—New brilliant red, lightly ruffled blooms, flat and wide open. Consistent performer and heat resistant.

Vagabond Prince—An unusual iridescent garnet brown color, lighter in upper throat and with small blotch of glowing flame scarlet on lip petal.

LILIES

Few flowers provide such regal beauty as lilies, and few are as hardy. Let us suggest the varieties that will thrive best in your garden.

CANNAS

King Humbert—(Orchard-flowering). Orange-scarlet with bright red markings; deep bronze foliage. 4 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Beautiful yellow with red spots. 4 feet.

President—Immense bright red in large clusters. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—Large dainty rose-pink, frequently edged cream. 4 feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage.

CALADIUM

Fancy-Leaved—Rich ornamental leaves marked, veined and striped with white, pink and dark red.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of white blooms.

DAHLIAS

Avalon—(F.D.) A fine garden variety. Profuse bloomer with rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

California Idol—(I.D.) A fine yellow with deep flowers. Heavy blooming with strong bush.

Dixie's Wine Dot—(I.D.) A beautiful variegated flower. White, speckled and splashed with wine red. Showy.

Evelyn Chandler—(F.D.) Golden apricot. Large flowers on long stiff stems. Excellent for cutting.

Jane Cowl—(I.D.) Lovely buff and old gold shading to a salmon center. One of the best for garden or cutting.

Jersey's Beauty—(F.D.) Glorious clear pink. One of the finest ever produced. Marvelous for bouquets.

Michigan White—(S.C.) A topnotch white for garden and show. Medium size flowers keep well. Long stems.

Mrs. Geo. L. Boutellier—(F.D.) One of

the largest bright red. A giant flower in a brilliant color.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner—(F.D.) A beautiful orchid pink. Lovely large flowers on long strong stems.

Thomas A. Edison—(F.D.) A fine large flower of a rich, royal purple. Outstanding.

Miniature Dahlias—Lovely 3- to 4-in. blossoms just like the large ones in form and shape. All have good stems. A wide range of colors. Try them!

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care. Gorgeous cut flowers.

Short supplies of many Dahlia varieties this year may make it impossible for us to keep all listed varieties in stock. We will, however, have representative assortments of the best and most popular varieties available.



DAHLIA,
Formal Decorative



DAHLIA,
Miniatures



Picardy



Miss Bloomington



Dream O'Beauty



Lavender Ruffles

GLADIOLUS

How? When?

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

Where? Why?

GLADIOLUS

Perhaps the most useful of all summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent to fill in places where perennials have died, or where annuals have failed. When used in this way, need no care other than that given the other garden flowers. Do not use extra fertilizer; too much food promotes production of bulbils or offsets at the expense of good bloom and of a sound center bulb.

Gladiolus bulbs can be planted at any time from earliest spring until July first (if sound bulbs are on hand that late). Before planting, treat bulbs for thrips (ask for information). In light soil, plant 5" to 6" deep. This will help support the flower spike which might otherwise fall over. In heavy soil, 4" deep is correct. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced, but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, though for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be enough room to allow.

Regular spraying to control thrips is essential wherever this insect pest has been seen. If your flowers failed to develop properly last year, and if the leaves had greyish tan patches on them, this means you had thrips, and will have them again unless you treat. D.D.T. has proved a perfect control for this pest.

DAHLIAS

Perhaps our most spectacular fall flower, the Dahlia should not be planted too early, as the flowers will not do well in warm weather. Do not, however, keep

tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorus. If you apply the 25 to 30 lbs. of mixed fertilizers recommended for general use before planting, then additional feeding of potash and phosphorus will still be needed to produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better bloom.

Leaf hoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking juice from the leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with D.D.T. Mulching with straw, excelsior or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack—they hold in too much moisture.

Horticultural vermiculite is the perfect winter storage medium for dahlia tubers. Dry the freshly dug tubers in the sun for several hours. Then cover them completely with dry vermiculite. They can't freeze in it. They won't shrivel or mold.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors, but the weather must be warm and settled, otherwise they will rot.

Bulbs and tubers are a good INVESTMENT

Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers! Lasting for years . . . they return your investment over and over . . . by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

TUBEROSE

This warm-weather bulb should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

CANNAS

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. Most varieties will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world!

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols below the name of each flower give you the following information.

- (a)—Annual
(b)—Biennial
(hp)—Hardy Perennial

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information on page 33.

AGERATUM

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

Blue Cap—A new, very compact sort with rich blue flowers. Pkt. 15c

Blue Perfection—A deep amethyst blue. Grows to 9 inches high.

Midget Blue—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms, Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM

(a) Culture II (hp) VI, 4-6"

Carpet of Snow (a)—Masses of tiny pure white flowers on 4-inch plants.

Violet Queen (a)—Deep violet highlighted by white in center. Pkt. 15c.

Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf perennial. Golden flowers in earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

Half-Dwarf, Large flowered—Heavy spikes on 2-foot plants. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Giant, Large flowered—Large 3-foot spikes with huge flowers. Pkts. 15c.

Maximum—Tallest kind. All colors. Pkt. 25c.

Super-Majestic—Semi-tall to 2 feet. Large flowers, ideal for garden. Pkt. 25c.

Tetra—Rust Resistant. Immense flowers in many fine colors. Produce many spikes. Mixed, 25c.



ASTER, Queen of the Market

ANCHUSA

(a) Culture I, 2'

Blue Bird—Bushy plants with sprays of clear blue, white-eyed flowers. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

(hp) Culture VI, 2½"

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred—Large colorful blooms. Pkt. 25c.

ARABIS—Rock Cress

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS—Blue-Eyed African Daisy

(a) Culture I or II, 3'

Grandis—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish center. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA—Thrift

(hp) Culture VI, 1½"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and globular flowerheads. Pkt. 15c.

AUBRIETIA—Purple

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in early spring. Ideal with bulbs. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER

(a) Culture I, 1½-2½'

American Branching—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Brilliant colors.

California Giants—Large double with curled petals. 3' plants. Pkt. 15c.

El Monte—A huge flower 8" across. Interlaced crimson petals. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Crego—Large 4-inch flowers with fluffy effect. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Los Angeles—Huge flower with curled petals of shell pink. Feathery. Pkt. 20c.

Pompon—Early 18-inch plants. Many brilliant colors. Mixed Pkt. 20c.

Princess—Three-inch flowers are compact with a crested center. Mixed. 15c.

Queen of the Market—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed Pkt. 15c.

Sunshine—4" flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center. Pkt. 25c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS— Centaurea, Cornflower

(a), Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Boy—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Color intense. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Lovely rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Bright crimson. Pkt. 15c.

Snow Man—Snow white Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.



ASTER, Sunshine

All Flower Seeds 10¢ PER PACKET except where otherwise noted

BLANKET Flower—See Gaillardia

BALLOON VINE—Love in a Puff

(a) Culture I, 1½-2½"

A clean, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

BALSAM—Lady Slipper

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

Mixed—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants. Pkt. 15c.

Bellis Perennis—see Daisy, English.

Blue Lace Flower—see Didiscus.

Brachycome—see Daisy, Swan River.

Burning Bush—see Kochia.

Butterfly Flower—see Schizanthus.

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½"

Orange Shaggy—Large orange flowers with fringed overlapping petals.

Sunshine—Golden flowers, with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 15c.

Pacific Beauty, Persimmon—Large, bright orange, double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Shades—Large flowers in shades of yellow and orange. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Fine mixture of many colors and types. Good for cutting.

CALLIOPSIS—Tickseed

(a) Culture II or IV, 1-3'

Dwarf mixture—One-foot plants with many colors of yellow and red.

Tall mixture—A splendid range of colors on tall plants.

CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bells

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

Single—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. Mixed.

Double—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Cup and Saucer—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CANDYTUFT—Iberis

(a) Culture III, 1'

White Hyacinth—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging.

Umbellata mixed—Umbrella-like flower clusters. Many fine colors.



SWAN RIVER DAISY

Pinching Back Flower Plants

If sturdy, stocky plants are wanted, they will need "pinching back." When five or six pairs of leaves have formed, pinch out the top, leaving two or three pairs of leaves on the stem. New shoots will come where the leaves join the stem.

Sometimes a second pinch can be made, when these new shoots in turn have formed four or five pairs of leaves, leaving two pairs on each. Pinching increases the number of flowers, though sometimes it decreases their size.

Petunias particularly need pinching back if they are to remain short. Towards the end of the flowering season, after Petunias have grown long and lanky, they can be cut back to within an inch or two of the ground and they will throw out new growth. If given a light feeding of mixed fertilizer, these rejuvenated plants will often bloom as well as younger plants early in the season.

Removing Flowers

The gardener can lengthen the blooming season of all annuals and some perennials by removing old flowers as soon as they fade, and preventing the plant from going to seed. Delphiniums and Canterbury Bells will usually respond to this treatment by producing a second crop of flowers in fall.

Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a

few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Large Flowered and Double Petunias

These should never be direct seeded outdoors, but must be started indoors. Use a flat filled with seed-starting mixture. Press soil with a brick or flat piece of wood to firm it. Wet thoroughly. Then broadcast the seed on the surface of the soil. Cover entire flat with a pane of glass and then with a sheet of newspaper. Set in a warm, dark place at 75 degrees to 85 degrees until seed germinates. Then move to a sunny window.

If flat dries out slightly before seed sprouts, water carefully with an atomizer. Transplant seedlings when second pair of leaves forms. Move into the garden after danger from frost is past.

D. D. T. and Aster Yellows

Though wilt resistant asters solved the wilt problem, Aster Yellows are still a menace. Now, with D.D.T., we can keep off the leaf hopper, the insect that carries the virus of Yellows to the Aster plant. Regular spraying or dusting with D.D.T. will leave a residue which will kill the leaf hopper when it lights on the plant and before it can stab the leaves and

pass on the virus. So if your Asters have been disappointing lately, try again, using D.D.T.

Window Boxes

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to joint the boards.

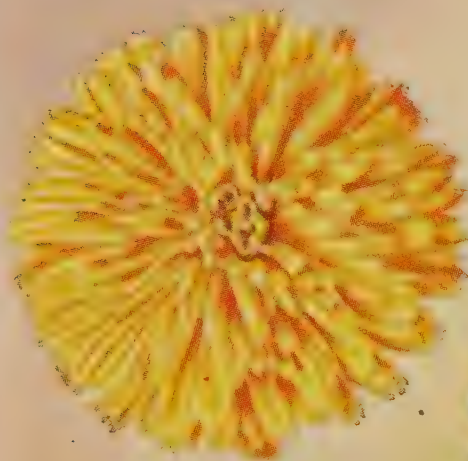
Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil.

Fertilizing may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are petunias, nasturtium, ageratum, candytuft, dwarf marigold, cornflower, babysbreath, verbena, sweet alyssum, vinca.

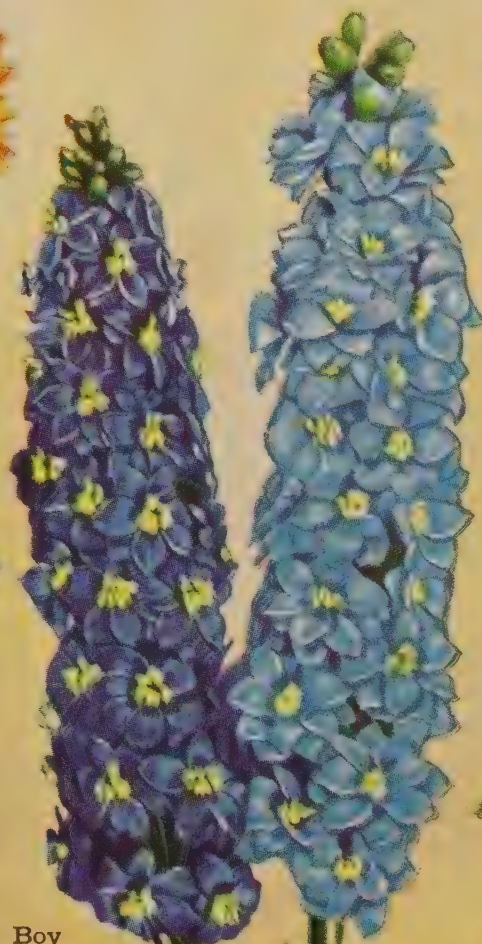
For shaded boxes vinca, viola, pansy, and English daisy will be satisfactory. If boxes are exposed to hot south sun a selection of petunia, dwarf marigold, small zinnia, and portulaca may be used.

Watering should be carefully watched as the boxes dry out very rapidly when the plants have reached a good size and the roots are filling all of the soil.



CALENDULA, Orange Shaggy

DELPHINIUM, Pacific Hybrids



GAILLARDIA PICTA, mixed



BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, Blue Boy



DIANTHUS HEDDENSIS, Tetra mixed

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

CARDINAL CLIMBER—

Imp. Cypress Vine

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fern-like leaves. Bright red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION

(a) Culture I or VIII, 18"

Chabaud's Giants—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN—Ricin

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

Zanzibariensis—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Fine for backgrounds.

CELOSIA—Cockscomb

(a) Culture I or III, 1-3'

Shades of Red—Low grower with large crested heads. Like rooster combs.

Feathered—Tall, feathery heads of flowers in red and yellow shades.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Single Painted Daisy, mixed—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow flowers.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Buttons

CLARKIA

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

Double mixed—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shade.

CLEOME—Spider Plant

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Pink Queen—A tall plant with many clear pink flowers. Neat foliage. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSOMB—See Celosia

COREOPSIS

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

Sunburst—Large double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia

CORN FLOWER—See

Bachelor's Button

COSMOS

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

Dazzler—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson-maroon. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—Vivid orange flowers on long stems. For brilliant effect. Pkt. 15c.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

Yellow Flare—Butter-yellow flowers. Similar to Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

Radiance—A bi-color! Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. Striking! Pkt. 25c.

Sensation mixed—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM—Chinese

Forget-Me-Not

(a) Culture II, 15"

Firmament—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Bloom all summer. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA

(a) Culture I or II, 14"

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis

DAISY, ENGLISH—Bellis

Perennis

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. For beds, edges. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER—

Brachycome

(a) Culture II, 10"

Mixed—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM—Perennial

Larkspur

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

Giant Pacific Hybrids—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Many new colors. Pkt. 35c.

Shades of Blue—A fine mixture of large showy kinds in light and dark blue. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS—Pinks

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

Double and Single mixed—Fine mixture of colorful, sweet-scented, garden pinks.

Gaiety—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Pkt. 15c.

Heddensis—New tetraploid hybrids! Larger flowers, longer stems, better growth. Many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.

DIDISCUS—Blue Lace Flower

(a) Culture I or II, 2½'

Coeruleus—Lacy heads of lavender and blue flowers. Lovely to cut.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California

Poppy

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

Mixed—Contains such favorites as Strawflower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried bouquets and winter use.

FLOWERING FLAX—See Linum

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-On-The-Mountain

FOUR O'CLOCK—Mirabilis

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in bright sun. Pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE—Digitalis

(b) Culture VIII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink rose, and purple. Blooms second year.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

Single, Mixed (a)—Large daisy flowers in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Double, Mixed (a)—Double flowers in wide range of showy colors. Pkt. 15c.

Picta (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. Many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

Monarch (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red, and yellow.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks

GLOBE AMARANTH—See

Everlasting Flowers

GOMPHRENA—See

Everlasting Flowers

GODETIA—Satin Flower

(a) Culture I or II, 2'

Double, mixed—Azalea-like flowers of many colors on bushy plants.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) Culture III, 12'

Mixed—Large and small kinds that will be useful for drying and novelties.

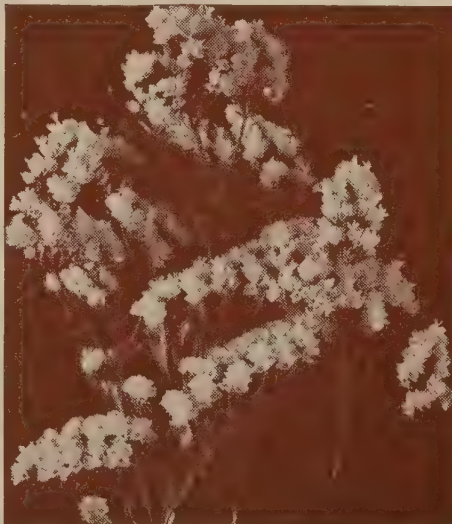
GEUM

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

Mrs. Bradshaw—Glowing Scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage. Pkt. 20c.



Tritoma, Pfitzers



Statice, Bonduelli



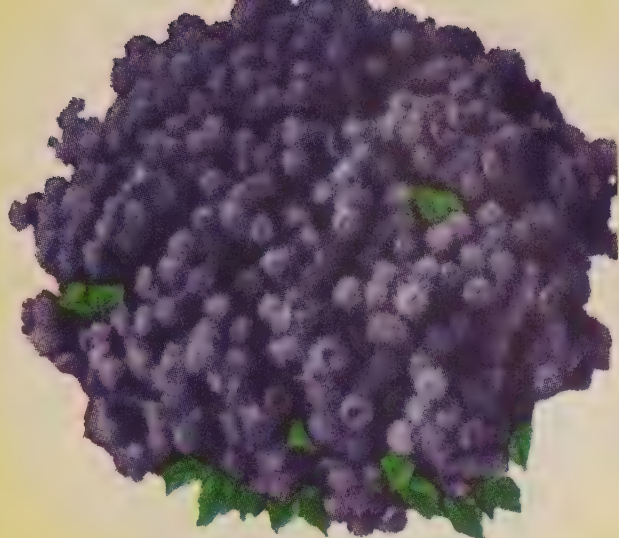
Statice, Suworowii

Flower Garden Planting Guide

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc. see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For hot, dry locations	H—For winter bouquets
B—For a succession of bloom	I—For fragrance
C—For shady locations	J—For window boxes
D—For poor soil	K—For vines
E—For edging	L—For backgrounds
F—For the rock garden	

	Height (inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time to Bloom
AGERATUM	4-12	ABEFJ	5-10	10 wks.
ALYSSUM, Sweet	4-6	ABDEFIJ	5-10	6 wks.
ANTIRRHINUM	18-36	CIL	20-25	3 mos.
AQUILEGIA	18-30	CEF	15	3 mos.
BACHELOR BUTTON	36	ABCDEI	5-20	3 mos.
BALSAM	18-24	ADE	10-12	6 wks.
CALENDULA	18	BD	10-14	12 wks.
CAMPANULA	18-24	CFL	8-15	10 wks.
CANDYTUFT	12	BCFI	5-10	10 wks.
CHRYSANTHEMUM	24-36	ABE	5-20	10 wks.
CELOSIA	12-36	CDEH	20-25	10 wks.
COSMOS	36-48	ABCL	5-15	10 wks.
COREOPSIS	24	ABDE	10-20	4 mos.
DAHLIA, Dwarf	14	BEF	10	4 mos.
DELPHINIUM	60	L	15-21	4 mos.
DIANTHUS	12	AEFI	5-10	3 mos.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA	12	ACDF	5-12	4 mos.
FOUR O'CLOCK	24	AD	5-10	4 mos.
GAILLARDIA	24	AD	15-20	3 mos.
GODETIA	24	CD	18-20	2 mos.
GYPHOPHILA	18-36	BH	15-20	10 wks.
HELICHRYSUM	36	BH	5-10	3 mos.
HOLLYHOCK	60	BL	5-20	10 wks.
KOCHIA	30	AE	15-18	
LARKSPUR	36	BCL	15-20	12 wks.
LOBELIA	4	CEJ	10	12 wks.
MARIGOLD	6-36	ABDE	5-8	8 wks.
MIGNONETTE	12	BEI		4 mos.
MOON FLOWER	12 ft.	IK	5-8	5 mos.
MORNING GLORY	12 ft.	AK	5-8	4 mos.
NASTURTIUM	12-60	CDEFK	8-15	2-3 mos.
NICOTIANA	24-36	ACI	20-25	12 wks.
PANSY	8	CEF	10-15	12 wks.
PETUNIA	12-20	BDEFJ	18-20	12 wks.
PHLOX	12	ABCFIJ	20-25	10 wks.
PORTULACA	6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 wks.
SALVIA	36	A	15-25	4 mos.
SCABIOSA	24	AI	18-20	3 mos.
STOCKS	24	I	5-15	12 wks.
SCHIZANTHUS	36	CE	20-25	8 wks.
SWEET PEA	36	IK	15-20	12 wks.
SWEET WILLIAM	24	EF	10	12 wks.
VERBENA	8	EFI	8-10	12 wks.
WALLFLOWER	18	I	5-12	3 mos.
ZINNIA	12-30	AEFL	5-10	8 wks.



AGERATUM,
Midget Blue



ESCHSCHOLTZIA,
California Poppy



COSMOS,
Radiance



IPOMEA,
Heavenly Blue

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

(a) Culture I, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

Annual White (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet.

Annual Pink (a)—The small flowers are a rosy pink. Like above.

Perennial white (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

(a) Culture II, 6'

Sun Gold—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS—Rose Mallow

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

Giant mixed—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plants for damp spots. Pkt. 15c.

HUNNEMANNIA—Mexican Tulip Poppy

(a) Culture III, 1½'

Sunlite—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

Double mixed—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer. Excellent backgrounds. Pkt. 15c.

KOCHIA—Burning Bush or Summer Cypress

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

LARKSPUR—Annual

Delphinium

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

Blue Spire—Tall spikes of large double flowers in a lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King—Pure glistening white spikes. Tall and stately. Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—Lively light salmon pink Glorious when cut. Pkt. 15c.

Ruby—A genuine ruby red. A bright color in garden or bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial mixed—A fine mixture of the above kinds and others. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See

Perennial Sweet Pea

LAVATERA—Annual Mallow

(a) Culture II, 2-3'

Loveliness—Large bowl shaped rosy pink flowers all summer. Attractive bronzy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM—Flowering Flax

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

Scarlet (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer.

Perennial Blue (hp)—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to mid-summer. Small, clear blue flowers in profusion. Packet, 25c.

LOBELIA

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

Crystal Palace—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINE

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

Russell's Mixed—Finest of all the lupines! Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes of pea-shaped flowers Pkt. 25c.

MALLOW, ANNUAL—See Lavatera

MALLOW, ROSE—See Hibiscus

MARIGOLDS

(a) Culture I or II,

Tall Types 1½-3'

Burpee Gold—Large carnation-like flowers in bright orange. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Large round flowers in a rich gold Very popular.

Yellow Supreme—Light yellow, large flowers of carnation form. Pkt. 15c.

Sunset Giants—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Lemon and gold. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Golden flowers with crested center and broad collar of petals. Odorless foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Double Dwarf Types ½-1'

Melody—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-shaped flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—Compact plants with showy yellow flowers bordered with mahogany. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Glow—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Double French Hybrids mixed.—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany, and bronze. Pkt. 15c.

Single Dwarf Types, 1-1½'

Flash—Plants have many 1¾" flowers in tangerine and red shades. Grows about 18". Pkt. 25c.

Naughty Marietta—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Splendid for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Red Head—New! 1948 All-America Award. Crested center of gold edged maroon, petals deep changeable red. Pkt. 25c.

Royal Scot—Alternating stripes of red and gold. Very different. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE—Reseda

(a) Culture III, 1'

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented.

MORNING GLORY—Ipomoea

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

Heavenly Blue—Sky-blue flowers on a tall, neat climber. Flowers close in bright sun. Exquisite on fences. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gates—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlett O'Hara—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Many lovely shades.

Moss Rose—See Portulaca

Mourning Bride—See Scabiosa

NASTURTIUM

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

Golden Globe—Semi-double flowers of bright gold. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Globe—Fiery scarlet double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Mahogany Gem—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Gem Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—Complete mixture of all colors in the well-known single type.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

Golden Gleam—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate golden salmon double flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Glorious Gleam—A mixture of all the lovely colors of the Gleam series. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Single Mixed—The old single type in the tall growers. All colors.

NEMOPHILA—Baby Blue Eyes

(a) Culture II, 6"

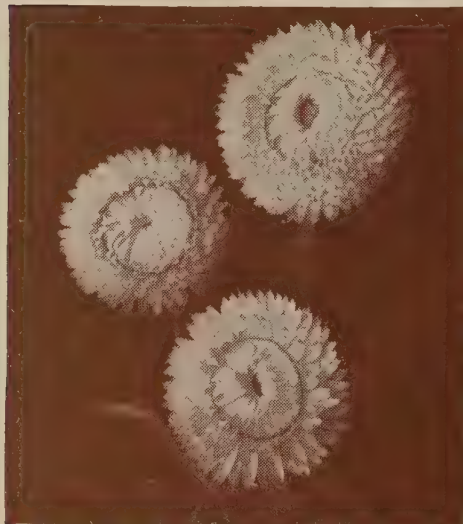
Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 15c.

NICOTIANA—Flowering Tobacco

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White or light pink mixed.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis



EVERLASTING FLOWER



HIBISCUS, Rose Mallow



LAVATERA, Loveliness

HOW TO GROW

all flowers listed in this Garden Annual

The numbers, I to VIII, found with every flower listing refer to the following culture notes which give directions for growing all of the flowers we list.

In general, these elements are necessary for best results with all flowers: Loose, well-drained soil, a plentiful supply of organic matter, a good supply of plant food from a good mixed fertilizer, adequate water to keep soil moist and care to remove weeds and check pests.

One of the important problems in the garden is that of maintaining a continuous show of bloom. This calls for the use of several different types of annuals, such as those that must be planted early to grow in cool weather (**Culture IV**) and those which bloom later in summer heat (**Culture I and II**). If some of the cool-weather annuals from **Group IV** are sown in mid-summer and kept well watered, they will grow slowly until the cooler days of fall start them into more active growth. These will produce late flowers. Quick-growing annuals from **Group II** may also be sown at intervals for a succession of bloom during the summer.

One way to lengthen the blooming period of annuals is to cut off all flowers as soon as they fade. Annuals complete their life span when seed is formed and frequently stop flowering as soon as the seed ripens. By preventing the seed from forming through removal of all old flowers, the plants are kept growing and blooming.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

When starting seedlings indoors, select a place with plenty of light. North or shaded windows may be too dark for best results. Cold frames are generally very good. The seed is planted in small boxes (or flats) that have good drainage and will fit the space you are going to use. Fill them with a mixture of 1/3 good soil, 1/3 sand and 1/3 humus such as peat. Press the soil down firmly and make small rows with the edge of a ruler or lath and slowly shake the seed from the packet into the rows. Sift a light covering of the soil mixture over the seed and moisten with a fine spray. Keep soil moist until the seeds have sprouted. Very fine seed such as that of petunias should be dusted carefully onto a smooth soil surface and covered with a pane of glass. Shade it with newspaper until the seeds sprout. These are best watered by setting the flat in a pan of water until the soil has become thoroughly dampened all the

way through. When the seedlings have formed the second true leaves, transplant them into other flats so the plants are about 2½ inches apart. This will give them room to grow to good size before being set out. Expose gradually to outside conditions and plant outside after the weather is warm and settled. When sown directly outdoors, follow directions under **Culture II**.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed under **Culture I**.

Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in without covering.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to other parts of the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom.

Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. **Otherwise the culture is the same as II.** Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants as in **Culture VII**.

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. **For garden use, handle as in Culture II.** For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or sheltered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this



culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, **Culture I may be used.** Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. **Otherwise Culture is the same I.** The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will draw moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year and then the plant dies.

This means that a continuous show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace those that are flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store as much food as possible for the next year's bloom.

Many gardeners start biennials in the vegetable garden or special starting bed and then transplant the ones needed to the flower garden the following spring. During winter, biennials should be given the same treatment as perennials.

Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about six weeks before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extremes of temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching or the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.



HOLLYHOCK, Double

ANTIRRHINUM,
Tetra-Snapdragon



SCABIOSA,
Blue Moon



ZINNIA,
Will Rogers

Flowers for Shady Locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Bachelor Button	Candytuft
Nasturtium	Larkspur
Pansy	Lupine
Clarkia	Godetia
Pansy	Lobelia
Coreopsis	English Daisy
Lupine	Viola
Columbine	

In the **Vine group**, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are **Cardinal Climber**, and **Morning Glory**.

Flowers for Poor Soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Balsam	Marigold
California Poppy	Nasturtium
Zinnia	Petunia
Gaillardia	Portulaca
Godetia	Four O'Clock

Easiest Annuals to Grow

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest **Calendula**, **Gaillardia**, **Marigold**, **Petunia**, annual **Phlox**, **Scabiosa**, **Verbena** and **Zinnia**. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination.

For Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Calliopsis	Gypsophila
Candytuft	Larkspur
Bachelor Button	Mignonette
Sweet Alyssum	Poppy

Annuals for Fall Bloom

While Petunias can be cut back to force new bloom, others can be replaced by sowing new seed late in June among the old plants. Try **Calendula**, **Candytuft**, **Eschscholtzia**, annual **Phlox**, **Sweet Alyssum**, and small flowered **Zinnias** for this purpose. These late-sown annuals will need extra watering to germinate and grow. The **Alyssum** and **Candytuft** often keep flowering along with the hardy Mums.

Annuals for Edging

Low growing annuals planted at the edge of a garden make it look neat and finished. The best plants for this purpose are **Sweet Alyssum**, **Ageratum**, **Lobelia**, dwarf **Marigold**, **Nasturtium**, dwarf **Petunias**, and **Zinnia linearis** or mexicana. Edging annuals should be

pinched back once to keep them especially low.

Annuals for Fragrance

We are often asked, "What annuals are really fragrant?" We recommend **Alyssum**, **Candytuft**, **Carnation**, **Mignonette**, **Gleam Nasturtiums**, **Petunia**, **Scabiosa**, **Stocks**, **Sweet Peas** and **Wallflower**.

Flowers for Hot, Dry Locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Bachelor Button	Poppy, California
Cosmos	Portulaca
Dianthus	Scabiosa
Dimorphotheca	Zinnia
Gaillardia	Four O'clock
Marigold	Salvia

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with **Babysbreath**, **Perennial Asters**, **Sedum Acre**, **Statice**, and **Blanket Flower** (*Gaillardia*).

Flowers for Bouquets

Most of the garden flowers can be used in bouquets of some sort. However, some are so small that special miniature vases must be used. Others will need low saucers and must be used in special places. The following list includes the best ones for most uses in bouquets and flower arrangements:

Aster	Gypsophila
Bachelor Button	Larkspur
Calendula	Lupine
Chrysanthemum	Marigolds
Clarkia	Phlox
Coreopsis	Salpiglossis
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Delphinium	Statice
Gaillardia	Sweet Peas
Godetia	Zinnias

Flowers for Low Bowls

Many excellent flowers are neglected because of the stems are so short that they need low bowls or saucers to display. Or they may be floated on deeper containers. While they are a little hard to arrange, they are very fine for use on dinner tables, buffets, and in front of mirrors. They are beautiful and still do not cut off or hide any of the other decorations. Some of the best for this type of use are:

Carnation	Dianthus
Nasturtium	Lavatera
Petunia	Mignonette
Candytuft	Nemophila
Dwarf Marigold	Verbena
Dwarf Zinnia	Viola
Phlox	Pansy
English Daisy	

For Winter Bouquets

Several flowers can be dried and used for winter decorations. The everlastings are best known but **Statice** and **Gypsophila** are also fine. **Celosia** will last a long time but is not as showy as the others.

HOME GARDENING GUIDE

A PROGRAM FOR GARDEN SANITATION

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables.

Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the places where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow onto your garden.

This program involves two new chemicals. Apply a 5% dust of D.D.T. to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes, chiggers and harvest mites that can make gardening so unpleasant.

The regular use of 2,4-D will keep down all of the broadleaved weeds, without danger of poisoning animals, children or of damaging equipment with corrosive sprays. In using 2,4-D around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill with this material as the weeds.

Any spray that will kill grasses will also hurt the soil so that it

can't be used for growing plants for several years. If this is not objectionable, use one of the non-selective weed killers—and clear the ground of all vegetation (as on driveways, tennis courts, etc.) Ask us for details.

New ideas on garden layout

D.D.T. for pest control promises to change the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift from it into those which should not be dusted.

This puts the following vegetables on the side away from the wind—bush and pole beans, limas, beets unless you want to eat the thinnings as greens), carrots, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, radishes, tomatoes and turnips (again, only if you don't eat the greens).

Facing the wind should be the vegetables not to be dusted, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard and watermelon. In general, rows get better distribution of sunshine if they run north and south. If this arrangement isn't necessary, better put corn and other tall crops to the north of the shorter crops. Sweet corn should not be planted in one or two long rows, but in several short rows.



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum), Mixed



AQUILEGIA (Columbine), Mixed



PYRETHRUM, Painted Daisy

PINKS (Dianthus), Single Mixed



QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS

• With Liquid Materials •

For Strength	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1-100	2½ tspns.	10 tspns.	12 tblspns.	1 qt.
1-200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	6¼ tblspns.	1 pt.
1-400	½ tspn.	2½ tspns.	3 tblspns.	8 oz.
1-500	½ tspn.	2 tspns.	2½ tblspns.	6 oz.
1-600	1-3 tspn.	1¾ tspns.	2 tblspns.	5 oz.
1-800	¼ tspn.	1¼ tspns.	6 tspns.	4 oz.
1-1000	¼ tspn.	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	3 oz.

4 tspns. equal 1 tblspn.; 2 tblspn. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• With Powdered Materials •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tblspn.	4 tblspns.	4 oz.
2 lb.	1¾ tspns.	1¾ tblspns.	8 tblspns.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2-3 tspns.	2-3 tblspns.	2½ oz.	1¼ lb.
5 lb.	4½ tspns.	4½ tblspns.	4 oz.	1½ lb.
6 lb.	5-13 tspns.	5-13 tblspns.	4¾ oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

All Flower Seeds

10¢ PER PACKET

except where otherwise noted

PANSY

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

Swiss Giants—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. Pkt. 50c.

TUFTED PANSY—See Viola

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca

PETUNIA

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

Balcony—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes and bedding. White, red, rose, or blue. Each. Pkt. 20c.

Blue Bee—A lovely violet blue. Pkt. 15c.

Cheerful—Clear salmon pink with rose veining in throat. Compact. Pkt. 25c.

English Violet—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

Flaming Velvet—A velvety blood red. Best of its color. Pkt. 20c.

Glow—Rich carmine red flowers on a compact plant. Brilliant. Pkt. 25c.

Martha Washington—Ruffled flowers of pale pink, violet throat. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and more uniform. Compact. Pkt. 15c.

Silver Medal—New 1949 All-American Award. A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants. Pkt. 50c.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

America—Double carnation-like flowers of a deep rose pink. Pkt. \$1.00.

Burgundy—Huge single flowers of a rich wine red, white throat. Pkt. 25c.

Colossal Shades of Rose—1948 All-American. Large plants have huge flowers of light and deep pink shades. Very double with many frilled and fringed petals. Pkt. \$1.00.

Glamour—Huge ruffled blooms of a luscious salmon. Blooms early. Pkt. 25c.

Giants of California—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints. Pkt. 25c.

Little Giants mixed—Compact plants with medium flowers in many new colors and shapes. Pkt. 20c.

Snow Storm—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful. Pkt. 50c.

Theodosia—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX

(a) Culture II, 8-12"

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown. Many splendid colors.

Separate colors, each, pkt. 25c.

Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

PINKS—See Dianthus

PINCUSHION FLOWER—See Scabiosa

POPPY

(a) Culture IV, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

Iceland mixed—Excellent perennial for borders and rock gardens. Large colorful flowers from ferny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Oriental Scarlet—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley, mixed—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

POPPY, CALIFORNIA—See Eschscholtzia

POPPY, MEXICAN TULIP—See Hunnemannia

PORTULACA—Moss Rose

(a) Culture, III or IV, 6"

Jewel—Huge crimson flowers. Much larger than old kinds. Pkt. 25c.

Single, mixed—Many brilliant colors.

Double, mixed—All double. Pkt. 15c.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula

RICINUS—See Castor Bean

SALVIA—Flowering Sage

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

America or Globe of Fire—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. Pkt. 25c.

Blue Bedder—Deep medium blue. Slender plant for airy effect. Use to lighten up thick heavy plantings. Pkt. 50c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted

Tongue

(a) Culture III, 30"

Mixed—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

Blue Moon—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 15c.

Peace—Round double flowers of pure white. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Rosette—Beautiful deep rose flowers with salmon shadings. Pkt. 15c.

Imperial Giants, mixed—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral, rose and blue. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—All colors of the old type.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum

SCARLET SAGE—See Salvia

SCHIZANTHUS—Butterfly-Flower

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

Mixed—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

SEA LAVENDER—Statice

(a) Culture I, 2'

Bonduelli—Bright yellow flowers. Useful when dried. Pkt. 20c.

Mixed—Small tubular flowers in branching spikes. Many colors. Pkt. 20c.

Suworowii—Bright rose flowers crowded on slender spikes. Pkt. 20c.

SPIDER PLANT—See Cleome

STRAW FLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers

SHASTA DAISY

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

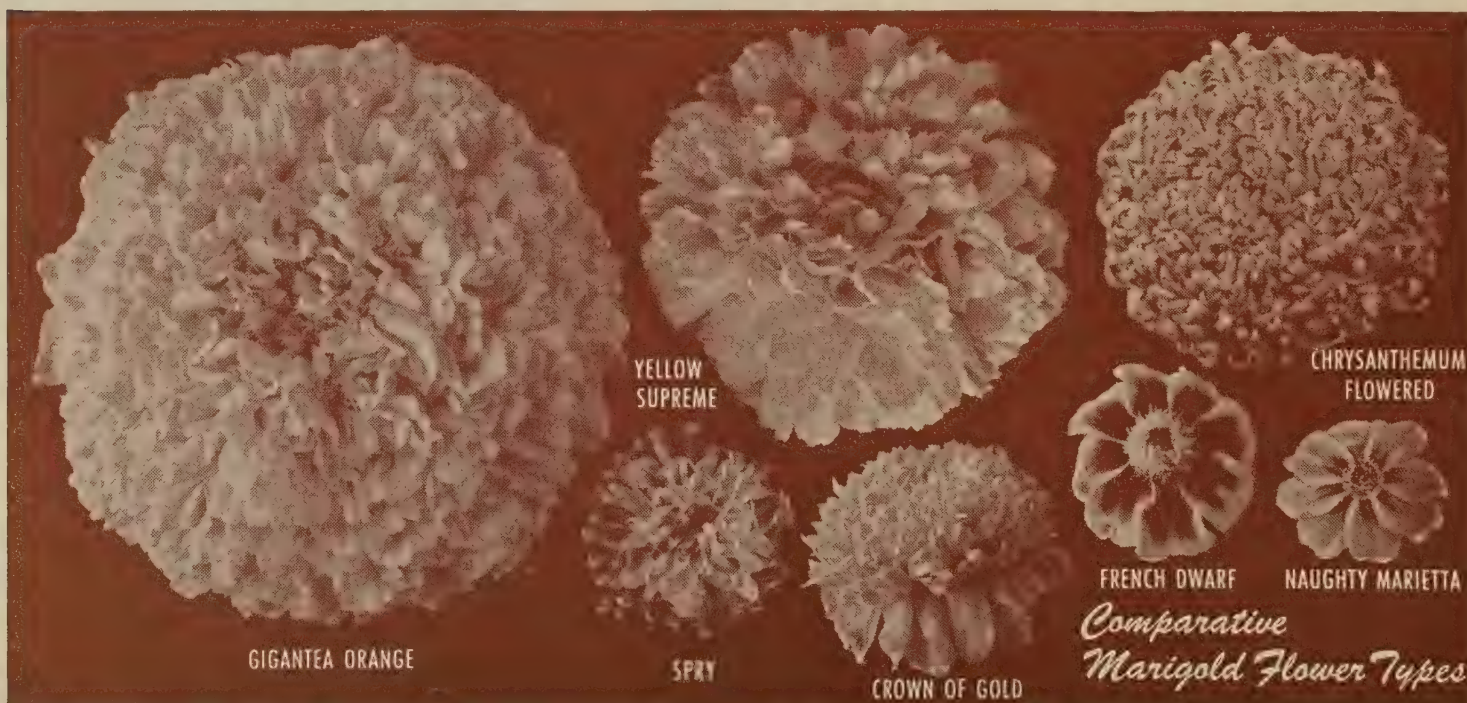
Alaska—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers with yellow centers.

SNAP DRAGON—See Antirrhinum

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—Euphorbia

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Effective for edging or contrast. Pkt. 15c.



STOCKS—Gilliflower

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

Giant Imperial—Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Many bright colors. Pkt. 25c.

Beauty of Nice—Branching, with large double, fragrant flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Ten Weeks—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors.

SWEET PEAS

(a) Culture III, 3'

Early Spencer—Earliest of the many strains. Large colorful, fragrant blossoms. By variety or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Late Spencer—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. By colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Ruffled Spencer—Wavy and ruffled petals give fine effect. Many fine colors or mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Perennial Sweet Pea—Large vine and large flowers. Useful on trellis or fence. Not fragrant. Blooms all season. New stems yearly. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

Mixed—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown.

SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus Barbatius

(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

Double—Double flowers crowd the heavy heads of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

Single—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting.

THRIFT—See Armeria

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis

TITHONIA—Golden Flower of the Incas

(a) Culture I, 6'

Fireball—Single dahlia-like scarlet flowers on tall plants. Pkt. 15c.

TRITOMA—Red Hot Poker

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

Pfitzer's Hybrids—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful grassy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA

(a) Culture I, 8"

Lavender Glory—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

Mammoth White—Large heads of pure white. Useful for contrast. Fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Shades—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

VINCA—Periwinkle

(a) Culture III, 15"

Mixed—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA—Tufted Pansies

(hp) Culture VI, 6'

Mixed—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.

WALLFLOWER

(a) Culture I or V, 1½'

Mixed—Blood-red and yellow flowers. Resemble single stocks. Early and fragrant.

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE

(a) Culture II or III ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that gives a "wild" garden look when planted in a border. A good way to get acquainted with some of the unusual kinds of garden flowers.

ZINNIA

(a) Culture I or II

Small Types, 12-18"

Black Ruby—Compact, round little flowers of a deep velvety maroon. Lilliput type. Pkt. 15c.

Red Riding Hood—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type.

Lilliput pastels—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

Linearis—Single daisy-like type with small flowers in orange colors. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Single and double flowers in varied and variegated colors.

Navajo mixed—Resemble Gaillardias in shape. Many colors in showy mixture. Medium size plants and flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of soft colors. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Medium size flowers on a semi-tall plant. Resembles Scabiosa in shape. Bright colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.

Tom Thumb mixed—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Medium tall plants with medium size flowers having shaggy petals.

Melody (orchid lavender), **Star Dust** (golden), **White Light** (white), **Wild-fire** (scarlet), and **mixed**. Pkt. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

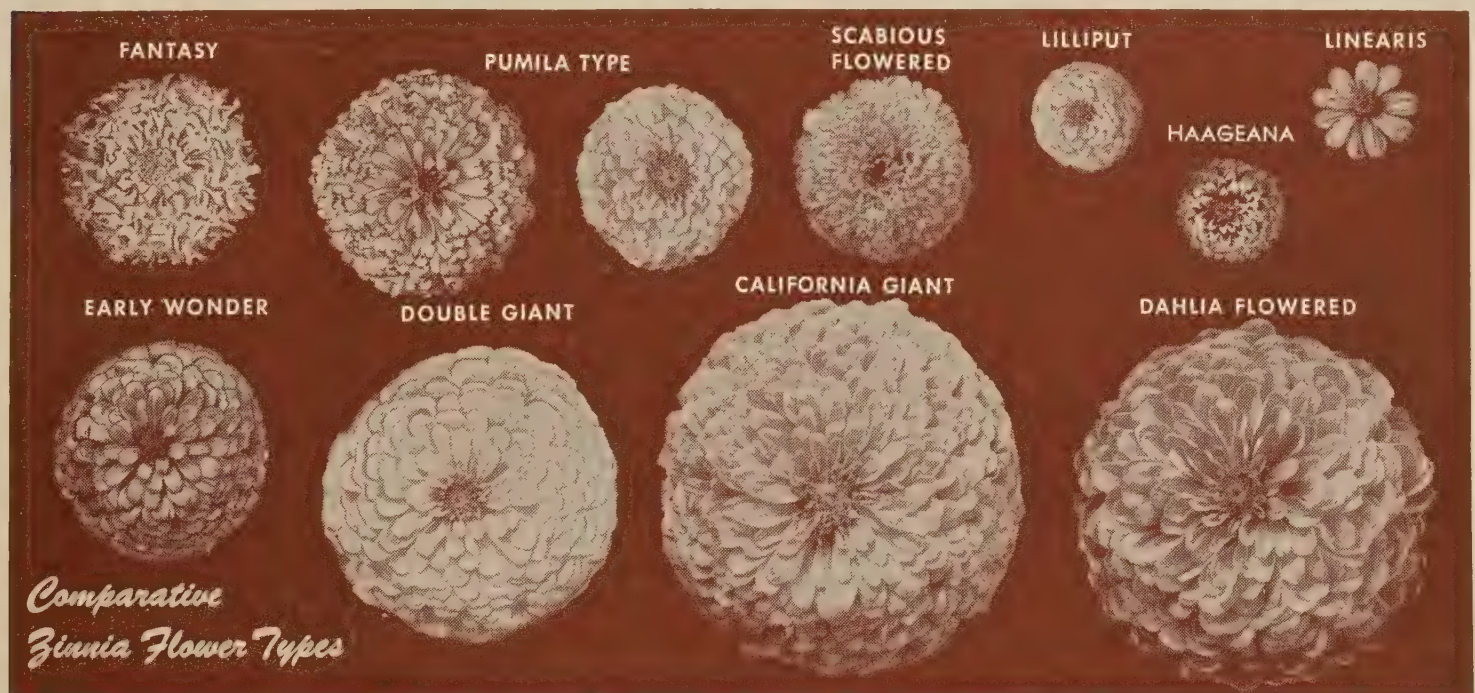
Crown of Gold—Lovely golden shades with deep golden base to the petals. A large type resembling California Giants. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown of Gold Pastels—New, improved, with many pastel colors overlying the golden base. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered mixed—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giants of California, mixed—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Will Rogers—Dahlia type with deep scarlet color. A striking and popular variety. Pkt. 15c.



COMPOSTING

The compost heap is a "must" for the permanent garden. Select a spot behind a shed or otherwise hidden (if your garden is in the open) and spread out your garden wastes over this area in a layer six inches deep. Use weeds, old vegetable and flower plants, vegetable waste from the kitchen and lawn clippings. Trimmings from lawn edging are particularly valuable.

On each six inch layer, sprinkle a little lime and a liberal amount of a good mixed fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable wastes to decay. Then apply a layer of good garden soil over the lime and fertilizer. Repeat until the pile is two feet high. Wet down if rain doesn't fall.

In six months all weed seeds and other vegetable matter will be broken down by the bacteria into a rich home made "manure" that will go a long way towards making yours a perfect soil.

You need not waste the space used for the heap, since cucumbers, melons and squashes never grow as well as when planted in shallow depressions in the compost heap.

"Long-pull" Fertilizers

It is profitable to apply long-lasting fertilizer to the permanent garden.

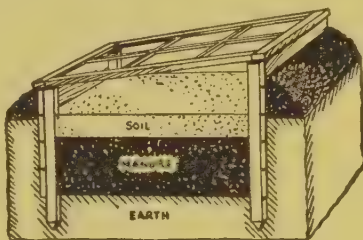
For instance, superphosphate or bone meal may last for ten or fifteen years before they are fully consumed. Also, potash such as muriate or sulfate of potash lasts a long time without washing away. Use fertilizers liberally on the permanent garden-it pays.

Lime is also a "long-pull" fertilizer if it is applied in the form of crushed or pulverized limestone and not as the more soluble slaked or quick limes. Any limestone used should be especially prepared for agricultural use, as other kinds may be too coarse to do any good.

Hotbeds and Cold Frames

Normally, these do not pay if used only for growing seedlings, but the advanced gardener will find them useful for protecting plants in fall, for storing winter vegetables or for growing lettuce and radishes until long after they are available in the open garden.

These should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day.



Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh straw horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and fill around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat.

If manure is not available, dried leaves or chopped straw may be used by adding a handful of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate to each bushel of leaves. This will not, however generate as high a heat as manure.

As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees. This is time to plant tomatoes and peppers. For cabbage, cauli-

flower, broccoli and kohlrabi, allow thermometer to go below 75 degrees.

On sunny days ventilate thoroughly, but even on cloudy days a crack of air may be needed to get rid of ammonia odor.

Drainage

Low, wet spots will produce better crops if drained by tiling. Oftentimes an open trench leading water away from a low spot can be filled with crushed stone or gravel and will perform as well as more elaborate tiling.

Or the problem may be one of too much drainage—a steep slope that allows water to run off so rapidly that it causes washing or erosion. Remember that not only does surface washing carry off soil, but it also carries with it the valuable soluble plant foods as well. Grading and terracing may be too costly for most gardens, but oftentimes a simple plank set on edge will control the rush of water and hold back soil and plant foods.

Garden Sanitation

Regular sanitation measures in the garden will reduce the number of pests and weeds that you will have to battle. Sanitation means the removal of all dead plants and weeds and the preventative treatment of the garden with regular spraying to kill the pests before they become serious. Remember that pest and weed control should extend about 25 feet around the garden to reduce the spread of them to the garden. Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate.

Don't Sprinkle—Irrigate

What we are after is a long, slow soaking of the soil so that water penetrates to a depth of several inches.

Water should always be applied so that the roots will be lured downwards rather than upwards as is the case when only the surface is moistened. Properly done watering need not be repeated oftener than once or twice a week.

In all the world, NO FINER FLOWER SEEDS THAN OURS!



PETUNIA, All Double

You may search the land over, but you cannot find flower seeds any better than those we sell! We can give you this absolute assurance because we sell only the tested seeds of the best growers... and we always make sure they are fresh, new crop seeds.



LARKSPUR, Ruby



MARIGOLD, Sunkist



COSMOS, Dazzler



PETUNIA, Glow

GARDEN SUPPLIES

BIRD HOUSES AND FEEDERS

Window Bird Feeders—Provides an opportunity to study your bird companions from your window. Ideal for shut-ins and a real companionship for any bird lover. **Bird Houses**—A great deal of pleasure can be derived from the birds that will be attracted to your yard by putting out a bird house or two. We carry many types and styles for bird lovers to choose from.

WILD BIRD SEED MIXTURE

Feed your feathered friends the year round with this tempting mixture. All types of wild birds relish this seed. Don't forget to give them plenty in the winter months.

GARDEN GLOVES

Garden Gloves—Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas or leather, in sizes for men and women.

stikit wicket
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
the modern fencing



PROTECTS AND BEAUTIFIES


\$2.40
THE DOZEN

In cartons of two dozen (makes 24 feet of fence)

Easy to hammer into hard ground

21" High, 12" Wide,
1/4" steel enameled green

HOTKAPS



Patented individual hot-houses protect seedlings, young plants during critical period of root establishment against FROST, HOT SUN, STORMS, INSECTS. Hotkaps ripen plants 3 weeks earlier, increase GARDEN PACKET OF


yield 18% to 51%. 25, only 70c. Setter free.

TWIST-EMS



Strong, dark green "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing — protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs, and vegetables speedily and permanently. Box of 250, 4-inch size 35c; box of 125, 8-inch size 35c; box of 125, 16-inch size, 65c.

TRAIN-ETTS



Ideal support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES. Hung in 5 minutes. Doesn't rot like string, nor burn tendrils like wire. 3 sizes—60-inch x 72-inch, 65c; 60-inch x 96-inch, 85c; 60-inch x 180-inch, \$1.25.

NW-SW

GARDEN HOSE

VISIT OUR STORE for our newest offerings. Garden hose is now available in good quality and quantity.

LABELS

Pot or Garden Labels (Wooden)—Used for marking plants in pots or seed flats.

4 in. 65c per 100
6 in. 80c per 100
12 in. \$1.95 per 100

Wood Tree Labels, Wired. Painted wooden labels equipped with wires, for marking trees or shrubs; also used extensively for labeling dahlia tubers.

100 1000
3 1/2 x 5/8 in. \$0.75 \$4.35

PLANT BANDS

Square bands hold almost twice the number of plants as round pots of the same size. 2 in. size, packet of 30, 25c. (Ask for prices on larger sizes and quantities.)

PLANT SUPPORTS

Bamboo Stakes—Green, pencil thickness.

Per 100 Per 1000
2 ft. \$1.50 \$ 8.50
3 ft. 1.95 12.25
4 ft. 2.50 15.95

Dahlia or Garden Stakes — Wooden — Painted green. Strong and durable. Almost rot-proof. Will last several seasons. For supporting dahlias, young trees, etc.

Doz. 100
4 ft. \$2.15 \$15.00
5 ft. 2.75 18.50
6 ft. 3.25 22.50

POTS AND SAUCERS

Standard Earthen Flower Pots. Many sizes, from 2 1/2 in. to 12 in. diameter.

Earthen Flower Pot Saucers. 3 in. to 12 in.

Red Paper Pots. Excellent for growing seedlings or for packing plants for shipment. 2 1/4 in. to 6 in. diameter.

TYING MATERIALS

Raffia, Natural. A palm-fibre used for tying plants, bunching vegetables, weaving, and basketry. 1/2-lb. pkg. 65c. In. braids (uneven weights) just as pulled from the bale, 90c per lb.

GRO-QUICK ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

SEED UP IN 30 HRS. TRANSPLANT 2 WKS. SOONER!

Soil cable for hotbeds, plant benches, cabinets, flats. 6 sizes (Free Cat.) J40A cable & thermo. for 1-sash \$6.75 S80A for double sash (36 sq. ft.) \$9.00



SEED SOER 50¢

You will love it - properly distributed seed goes twice as far - saves thinning. For peas to petunias. Cork of 6 1/2" x 1" plastic tube pivots in palm - tap gently. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Prepaid

WEED WAND "SPOT WEED KILLER WORKS LIKE MAGIC"

Kill dandelions and other unsightly weeds without stooping or digging. Simply touch lightly with the capillary applicator of the 33" x 1" plastic WAND. Weighs 15 oz. when filled with 2,4D — the marvel weed-killing hormone. \$1. for the WEED-WAND. Additional \$1. buys 48 fills of 2,4D WEED-WALLOP — enough to kill 100,000 weeds. Kills only the weeds you touch. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



Protect your Garden and Fruit with SCARE-AWAY the Modern Scarecrow



Completely new way to scare away birds, animals. Flashes of reflected light and the crackle and rattle of shiny, bright aluminum drives out the pests! Amazingly effective—and so easy to hang among plants, trees, shrubs—wherever you need protection. (Made by Donax Co., Portland, Ore.)

25¢ per package of 10
4 pkgs. postpaid, \$1.

Self-WATERING



New scientific flower pot feeds moisture and plant food from storage base through spun glass wick direct to the roots. Strong, beautiful, non-warp, non-fade Styron plastic. Violets and other indoor plants thrive. Six pastel shades — ivory, pink, coral, yellow, green, lavender. 4" diameter. \$1.00 each. **it's WIK-FED**

The NEW LOOK in Flower Pots

Protect your newly seeded lawn with

BEMIS EROSIONET

A strong, economical open-mesh fabric for use in making lawns and terraces. Prevents soil and seed from washing away.

"PRICES subject to change"

As is usual in seed catalogs, we must notify you that prices are subject to change without notice. We shall, of course, make every effort to maintain our listed prices. But we cannot promise to do it completely.

GARDEN SUPPLY PRICES NOT PREPAID

While prices quoted on garden seed include our shipping costs, this is not the case on our other lines. So, when ordering garden supply items by mail, please remember, shipping costs are EXTRA.

As every gardener knows, good seed alone can't make a successful garden. No matter how good the seed, it needs proper feeding. Like any living thing, it must be nourished.

As seedsmen, we do everything in our power to bring you the finest of seeds. We select seeds with the right heritage, with the inborn qualities that are needed to win out in the battle every growing thing must fight.

But once our good seed is in your hands, the rest is up to you! So—in your plans to get the best possible results from our good seed, consider carefully the information on plant feeding which we give you here.

Actually, plant feeding nowadays is a rather simple, easy job. While plants need many different elements of food for best growth, all these elements can be provided by one complete balanced plant food such as Vigoro. Without odor or muss, the modern balanced plant food takes care of all the usual plant needs of the garden—and does it inexpensively.

As to the questions of "how, when, where and why"—most of the information you need can be told in a few words. The basic routine of plant feeding for the home garden and lawn is this:

For LAWNS:

Follow these 3 steps . . .

1. Check to see that grass is dry!
2. Apply evenly 4 pounds of complete plant food per 100 feet of area, either with a spreader or by hand.
3. Soak the plant food into the ground immediately after applying.

If water is not available merely work the plant food off blades of grass with back of rake. NOTE: If plant food is applied early, before growth starts, steps 1 and 3 do not apply. Early thaws and spring rains work the plant food into the soil.

For FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, BERRIES . . .

Apply complete plant food at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet of area before seeding or setting plants. For established perennials apply around plants or along both sides of row early in Spring and at six to eight week intervals.

For TREES . . .

Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with a 2" soil auger or a pointed stick under the drip of the branches. Figure the plant food need per tree by measuring diameter four feet from the ground and allowing 3 pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a

mixture of half plant food and half soil or sand.

* * *

As to your choice of plant food:

We recommend VIGORO because of its unexcelled balance and its long record of unfailing reliability.

New gardening aids by the makers of Vigoro

Gardeners in our area are getting a lot of help from two other gardening aids now presented by Swift & Company, the makers of Vigoro.

These new essentials are EndoPest and EndoWeed.

EndoPest provides the wide range of protection most gardens need against chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus disease. It comes ready to use in a patented dust gun package. Also available in large economical packages for use in standard dust guns.

EndoWeed is improved selective lawn weed killer. It kills over 100 weeds, roots and all. And it is easy to apply with the new EndoWeed Side Spray that applies diluted EndoWeed to the side while you walk. No pumping . . . no wet feet. Ask us about these valuable gardening aids. You'll find them a real help in making your gardening easier—and more successful.

VIGORO... complete, balanced plant food

Develops humus in lawn soil!

Vigoro helps develop large root systems. Each year as part of the old roots decay, humus (organic matter) forms in the soil . . . dark, fertile! Your soil becomes more capable of sustaining your lawn through every season . . . a better storehouse for moisture and plant food.



Nourishes the whole plant!

Vigoro extends its benefits to blooms, stems, and roots. Gives good color to foliage—promotes quick growth and makes roots strong. It also strengthens stems, increases size and heightens color of blooms—promotes better general health of plants.



PLANT FOODS and SOIL CONDITIONERS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—Used in creating acid soils needed for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc.

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

COW MANURE—Fine and dry. Absolutely weedless. Builds up soil and feeds plants in nature's way.

DRICONURE—All-organic fertilizer with a peat-moss base, impregnated with a high grade manure. Economical, safe.

FRUITONE—The remarkable hormone spray that stops pre-harvest drop of fruit. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes it makes a high percentage of the crop SEEDLESS! Also beneficial on beans and on flowers.

HORMODIN POWDER—A powerful help for transplants and root cuttings. Use it on house, garden, and greenhouse plants, shrubs, evergreens.

HY-GRO—Extra-highly concentrated plant food, quickly soluble in water. Excellent starter solution and all-around fertilizer.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD—Can be used in dry or liquid form; teaspoonful makes 1 gallon. Contains Vitamin B1.

LIME (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

NITRATE OF SODA—Very quick source of nitrogen. Hastens maturity of crops. Should not be applied until plants are well above ground.

LEGUME INOCULATION

Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields. Inoculation is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 15c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

HY-GRO SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD

(13-26-13)

For flowers,
potted plants,
vegetables and lawns

Brings a balanced diet right to the roots. Use according to directions on package for starter solution and transplanting. Easy to use.

3 oz. . . 25¢—20 oz. . . \$1.00
—10 lb. . . \$4.00. Also in 25,
50 and 100-lb. sizes for es-
tates and larger growers.

Ask for
FREE booklet

A PRODUCT OF **McCORMICK & CO.**
Baltimore 2, Md.

NO-SEED—Hormone spray. Prevents blossom-drop on Tomatoes, greatly increasing crop. Also causes high percentage of seedless fruit.

PEAT MOSS—Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus.

PLANTABBS—Clean, white odorless plant food tablets for indoor or outdoor use.

ROOTONE—You can help cuttings to root faster by dipping them in this hormone powder before planting.

ROSETONE—New hormone product designed to reduce loss in transplanting rose bushes and to make them develop better root systems.

ROSE FOOD—A balanced combination of organic ingredients, selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. Improves the color and size of your roses.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective balanced plant food. Weed-free and rapid in its action. Supplies an abundance of humus and all the essential plant-food elements.

SUDBURY SOIL SWEETENER—New scientific way to sweeten soil. Raises pH right away. 1 qt. sweetens soil as much as 20 lbs. of lime.

SUDBURY SOIL SOURING SOLUTION—Makes soil acid.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops and alfalfa.

TERRA-LITE (VERMICULITE)—Use as mulch to protect plants during winter; doesn't mat down or become soggy. In Spring, work it around base of plants as soil conditioner. Unexcelled growing medium for flats; aids seed germination, speeds root development. Also excellent for storing root crops and bulbs.

TRANSPLANTONE—New Vitamin-Hormone stimulant effective in reducing transplant shock, and wilt of all kinds of plants or shrubs. Also effective in bringing about earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage.

VIGORO—The complete plant food. Supplies all the elements growing things need from the soil. Because it offers such complete nourishment, Vigoro helps produce greater yields of finer flavored, more nutritious vegetables. Produces lovelier lawns and flowers. Clean and odorless.

TEST YOUR SOIL!

SUDBURY SOIL TEST KITS
Jr. Professional Model

Raise finer flowers and vegetables—the fancier's guide to prize-winning blooms. Shows kinds and amounts of fertilizers your soil needs—also whether lime is needed (pH) and how much. Easy-to-use . . . no knowledge of chemistry needed. Complete equipment, instructions and solutions for 50 tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, acidity. 4.75
Only 4.75

Home Garden Model—Makes 20 tests. \$2.50
Horticultural Model—Makes 150 tests. \$12.50
DeLuxe Professional Model—Most economical to use. Lifetime hardwood chest. \$22.50



Terra-Lite* Vermiculite

Every gardening publication has discussed the fabulous results of Terra-Lite vermiculite. Surpasses anything you've ever used.

Buy a bag of Terra-Lite and you'll find many uses for it. Holds plenty of water, never shuts out air. Sterile too, no harmful weed-seeds, nothing to burn up or injure plants. Use Terra-Lite for:

- Starting seeds
- Putting in new lawns
- Rooting cuttings
- Transplanting
- Storing bulbs
- Mulching
- Lightening heavy soil

It's a year 'round gardening helper to you, in all these ways and many more. Complete instructions on every bag.

"All thru the year"

*Terra-Lite is the registered trade mark of Zonolite Company.

LOVELY FLOWERS VELVETY LAWNS

Easy when you fertilize with
DRICONURE

This 100% all-organic fertilizer and soil improver helps you grow better flowers, vegetables and lawns. Economical, safe, easy to use. In 50 lb. bags (approximately 2 bushels). Order a supply today.



HYPONEX PLANT FOOD



Grows bigger, better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns, and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders or water. Results sure. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

	Retail
1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	\$ 1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.	8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.	15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.	25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.	40.00

PLANTABBS help grow
better potted
plants, flowers,
vegetables



Feed them **PLANTABBS**. If you don't get lovelier plants and flowers, and a greater yield of finer vegetables, you get your money back.

PLANTABBS are clean, odorless, highly concentrated **PLANT FOOD TABLETS** which help produce sturdy stems, luxuriant leaves, strong roots and gorgeous blooms. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 & \$3.50 size boxes.

**Fulton's
PLANTABBS**

PLANT FOOD TABLETS PLUS B1

INSECTICIDES & FUNGICIDES



Protect your garden

with

ORTHO
SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

pest control products

ECONOMICAL • DEPENDABLE



BOTANO de luxe . . . outstanding control of many insects, fungi on vegetables, fruits, flowers. 8-oz. Duster 79c; 2-lb. refill pkg. \$1.75; 5-lb. refill \$3.95.



BUG-GETA Pellets (Compressed Bait) . . . favorite Snail & Slug Killer. Get Results Overnight! Handier, cleaner, economical. 12-oz. 35c; 2-lb. 75c; 5-lb. \$1.50; 25-lb. \$6.25.



WEED-B-GON Weed Killer . . . 2,4-D. Kills Dandelions on grass lawns, many other weeds. 4-oz. 50c; pint \$1.50; 1/2-gal. \$4.00; **FERTIL-RAIN** Applicator \$1.95.



RIX Spray . . . New improved control for Mildew, Peach Leaf Curl, Red Spider,

Also good soil treatment. Pint 75c; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00; 5-gal. \$15.00.

YOUR NEIGHBORS WILL ENVY YOUR GARDEN . . . WHEN YOU USE THESE "ORTHO" QUALITY PRODUCTS

VAPOTONE-XX Spray. 4-oz. 85c; pint \$2.50; 95/100-gal. \$11.90.

ANT-B-GON Ant Poison. Set 4/1-oz. dispensers 70c; 4-oz. 25c; pint 60c.

ORTHO Rose Dust. 8-oz. Duster \$1.00; 1-lb. refill pkg. \$1.25; 5-lb. refill \$5.50 (in Wash., Ore. only).

ORTHO Ant & Moth Spray. Pint 45c; qt. 75c.

ORTHO Garden Spray Set. 3—4-oz. bottles \$1.85; 3—2-oz. bottles \$1.20.

ORTHO Rose Spray Kit. 2—2-oz. bottles \$1.00.

TRIOX (arsenical weed killer). Qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.50; 5-gal. \$12.00.

SCRAM Dog Repellent. 8-oz. shaker pkg. 50c.

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORP.
Serving Home, Farm, Ranch
Since 1906

Richmond and Whittier, Calif.
Portland, Ore. • Boise, Idaho

ANTROL ANT TRAPS—Kills both sweet and grease eating ants.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Controls practically all leaf-eating or chewing insects.

BLACK LEAF 40—Nicotine Sulphate 40% solution for controlling aphids (plants lice), thrip and soft bodied sucking insects.

BLACK LEAF 40 MOSQUITO-FUMER—New outdoor mosquito killer. Effective "smoke aerosol" deadly to mosquitoes.

BULB PROTECT—Repels moles, mice, wards off fungus diseases from bulbs in ground.

CALSIUM ARSENTE—Cheap quick-acting poison for potato bugs; leaf-eating insects.

DU PONT FLORAL DUST

KEEPS BUGS AND BLIGHTS OFF FLOWERS



One product does the work of several—gives flowers, especially roses and fruit trees effective protection against many insects and diseases. Applied every week or two, you get season-long freedom from Jap beetles, aphids, caterpillars and other insects. Also controls mildew, black spot on roses, blights and other diseases. Contains two insecticides—methoxychlor,

powerful as DDT but harmless to plants, and rotenone. For disease control, sulfur and "Fermate" fungicide—recommended in the famous Massey formula for rose disease control. 8-oz. dust gun \$.79; 1-lb. sifter-top can, \$1.15; 4-lb. canister, \$3.50.

DU PONT GARDEN DUST PROTECTS YOUR VEGETABLES

All-purpose combination of insecticides and fungicides. Applied every week or two, you get season-long protection against Jap beetles, bean beetles, corn borers, tomato worms and other insects. Also controls blights, leaf spots and other plant diseases. Especially formulated by Du Pont laboratories for effective garden protection. Du Pont Garden Dust contains two insecticides, rotenone and DDT; two fungicides, "Fermate" and "Zerlate." Dust on, or apply as a spray. 8-oz. dust gun, \$.79; 1-lb. sifter-top can, \$1.15; 4-lb. canister, \$3.50.



DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Standard copper insecticide for controlling black spot, mildew, blight, other fungus diseases.

CERESAN—Controls covered smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat.

CRO-TOX—Protects all smooth surface seeds from birds and rodents during germinating, sprouting, rooting stages.

DU PONT FLORAL DUST—Contains methoxychlor, and rotenone. Especially recommended for rose disease control; protection against insects.

D X SPRAY—Economical spray for both sucking and chewing insects. Harmless to human beings.

LINCK W.A.—Wetting agent. Mix with any concentrated spray to produce better wetting, greater spreading. Mixes readily in cold, hard and salt water; does not react chemically with spray materials.

LIME SULPHUR, Liquid—A dormant spray material against scale of all kinds.

LIME SULPHUR, Dry—A dormant spray to kill scale or use as a summer spray for control of fungus disease.

MILDEW SPRAY—Strong liquid spray for control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes, flowers.

MO-GO—Kills moles and gophers. Just place in runs. Results guaranteed.

RED ARROW

GARDEN SPRAY

Non-poisonous. Kills most chewing and sucking insects quickly, safely. 1 oz. makes several gallons of spray.



1 oz. .35¢; 4 oz. \$1.00; Pint. \$2.85

Ask for free booklet
How to Fight Garden Insects

A PRODUCT OF **MCCORMICK & CO.**
Baltimore 2, Md.

RED ARROW

AGRICULTURAL
DUST



3/4%
ROTENONE!

Non-poisonous. Use as spray or wash for fruits, flowers, vegetables. Dust about every 10 days.
2 lb. . . 68¢—5 lb. . . \$1.55

A PRODUCT OF **MCCORMICK & CO.**
Baltimore 2, Md.

PARIS GREEN—For control of chewing insects, particularly potato bugs.

PHYGON-XL FUNGICIDE—Seed protectant to be dusted on Beet, Tomato, Spinach, Peppers, etc. before planting to prevent seed decay and "damping-off".

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY—Contains Pyrethrum, Rotenone, Soap. Harmless to animals.

RED ARROW DUST—Use as spray or wash for fruits, flowers, vegetables.

TAT ANT TRAPS—Excellent for household use. Attracts both sweet and grease-eating ants who carry bait back to nest.

TAT CHLORDO—Chlorinated hydrocarbon for use as spray or concentrated dust. Highly effective for control of grasshoppers, cabbage maggots, alfalfa weevil, chinchbugs, cutworms, etc. For household use, very effective on roaches, ants, etc.

SCALECIDE—Reliable spray for scale and soft-bodied sucking insects.

SEMESAN—Effective in controlling damping-off, scab, hard rot, etc.

SEMESAN BEL—For use on potatoes. Controls many seed-borne diseases.

SNAROL—An insecticide bait to combat snails, cut worms, sow bugs, grasshoppers.

SPERGON—Seed-treating material for controlling fungus diseases. Improves germination.

SULPHUR, DUSTING—For controlling powdery mildew, blight, black spot, rust and most rose diseases.

SULPHUR, WETTABLE—An improved sulphur which can also be used as a liquid spray.

SYNKLOR CHLORDANE INSECTICIDE—Controls ants, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, Japanese Beetles and many other insects; roaches, ticks and wire worms.

TAT ANT TRAP



Ideal for household use. Attracts both sweet and grease-eating ants who carry bait back to wipe out entire nest. Metal container protects children, pets. Price 25c. ea.

MO-GO

KILLS MOLES & GOPHERS
Results guaranteed. Just place in runs. Large container (over 300 baits): \$1.00.



PROTECT your seeds with CROTOX

STOPS crows, pheasant, lark, starling, blackbirds, dove, squirrels, woodchucks, etc. from pulling or molesting seeds. Save seed and labor of replanting; prevent seed rot... with the original repellent used by leading growers everywhere.



1/2 pt. 60c TREATS 1 BU. SEED
1 pt. 1.00 TREATS 2 BU. SEED
1 qt. 1.75 TREATS 4 BU. SEED
1 gal. 4.50 TREATS 16 BU. SEED

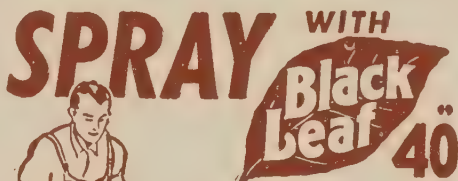
BONIDE CHEMICAL CO., Utica, N. Y.
Since 1926

End o Pest

ALL THE PROTECTION MOST GARDENS NEED!

EndoPest gives you 3-way control over most chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases...with one easy-to-use product. No mixing, no muss...just a few quick strokes with the handy dust gun package protects a row of vegetables or bed of flowers. Use with confidence on edible fruits and vegetables.

MADE BY SWIFT
MAKERS OF VIGORO



Black Leaf Garden Dust protects gardens 3 ways: Kills chewing and sucking insects, and controls certain plant diseases.

Kills aphids and similar sucking insects. Kills by contact and by fumes. No burn. No stain. Also delouses poultry. Easily applied to roosts with handy Cap Brush.

Black Leaf Mosquito-fumer kills mosquitoes outdoors. Brings prompt relief.

Look for the Leaf on the Package

NEW PROTECTION FOR BULBS in the ground!

Bulb Protect repels moles, mice, wards off fungus diseases

Now your valuable bulbs can be protected—after planting—against ravages of moles, mice and fungus diseases. Just dust with **BULB PROTECT** before you plant! Also protects bulbs in storage. Combines two of the newest insecticides with two of the oldest repellents. Easy to use—and costs very little! 1 1/2 oz. pkt., 35c; 16 oz. \$1.75.



BULB PROTECT

DON'T TRUST TO

LUCK—



for success with flowers and vegetables. Control conditions... treat seeds, corms, bulbs and seedlings

with **SEMESAN**. Used as dust or dissolved in water **SEMESAN** reduces seed rotting and damping off 1 oz. treats 15 to 30 lbs. of seed at 1/4c to 1c a pound.

SPERGON SEED PROTECTANT

A powder to be applied to seed before planting to prevent "Damping-off," particularly in cold wet weather. Recommended for Peas, Beans, Lima Beans, Corn and other seeds, it is easy to apply to the seed and noninjurious to the user. **NON-TOXIC.** 1 oz. envelope, 25c; 5 oz. container, \$1.00; 1 lb. container, \$2.25.

SPERGON GLADIOLUS DUST CONTROLS THRIPS AND CORM DECAY

A dust containing Spergon and DDT to be applied to corms before planting. May also be used on Tulips, Narcissus and Iris. 2 oz. envelope, 25c; 1 lb. container, \$1.50.

DUST SPRAY INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE

An outstanding ready mixed formulation to simplify pest control. Used as a dust or spray. Recommended for Roses, Fruit Trees, Tomatoes and Beans. Contains **PHYGON, SULPHUR, DDT AND ROTENONE.** 1 lb. container, \$1.00; 5 lb. bag, \$4.00.

PHYGON-XL FUNGICIDE

Controls all leaf blights and fruit rot of Tomatoes, black spot of Roses, apple scab and many other plant diseases caused by fungi. A seed protectant to be dusted on Beet, Tomato, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Peppers and other seeds, before planting to prevent seed decay and "damping-off." 2 oz. can, 50c; 4 1/2 oz. container, \$1.00; 1 lb. container, \$2.70.

PHYGON ROSE DUST INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE

A dust containing **PHYGON**, an outstanding fungicide for black spot and mildew control; also DDT for insect control. 1 lb. container, 75c; 5 lb. container, \$3.00.

SYNKLOR-50-W CHLORDANE INSECTICIDE

A dry wettable powder containing 50% technical chlordane. Controls ants, chinch bugs, grasshoppers Japanese beetles, Japanese beetle grubs, mole crickets, roaches, ticks and wire worms. 8 oz. can, \$1.50; 1 lb. can, \$2.50.

SYNKLOR-48-E CHLORDANE INSECTICIDE

An emulsion containing 48% technical chlordane. Controls ants, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, Japanese beetles, Japanese beetle grubs, mole crickets, roaches, ticks and wire worms. Use three teaspoonfuls per gallon of water as a spray. 8 oz. bottle, \$1.25; 1 qt. bottle, \$4.00.

WEED KILLERS

AMMATE WEED KILLER—For control of poison ivy, ragweed, Canada thistle, other weeds. Do not use on lawns.

DU PONT LAWN WEED KILLER—Contains 15% 2,4D. Won't harm most common grasses.

END-O-WEED—Selective; kills over 100 weeds, roots and all.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED KILLER—A quick acting arsenical product that destroys weeds and all other vegetation. The proper killer for weeds in drive ways, tennis courts, paths, and all areas which must be kept free of plant growth. Creates a sterile soil condition for a long period.

TAT C-LECT—Selective crab grass killer. Safe on turf grasses.

WEEDONE—2,4D weed-killer. Kills weeds without killing grass.

WEEDUST—2,4D in powder form.

WEED-NO-MORE—Kills weeds but not the grass. Contains 2,4D.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPERONE, LIQUID—Outdoor dog repellent that won't dissolve in rain. Harmless, long lasting.

CHAPERONE, POWDER—Indoor dog repellent, that keep your dog off furniture. Almost odorless to humans. A fine help in training your dog.

DR. MERRICK'S SULFODENE—Amazing relief for dogs and cats tortured with skin itch. Apply externally.

PRUNING PAINT—A specially prepared liquid paint containing copper for treating wounds left by pruning, storms, or accidents, to prevent fungus diseases.

COMPLETE INSECT CONTROL SERVICE

We offer a full range of insecticides and fungicides—plus the "know how" to get results with them. This catalog lists only a part of our very complete stocks. You'll find it's a mighty good idea to bring your insect control questions here—and to talk them over with us. We've had plenty of experience with the problems of this area—and we're always glad to share that experience with you.

Chlordane, the new wonder

Now comes another widely heralded new chemical miracle for the gardener—chlordane (also known as 1068). And again the results are living up to the early promises. Chlordane must now be recognized as a great new weapon in the battle with the insects.

But chlordane, like DDT, is not a cure-all. Remember, therefore, to consider it as just one more tool for the gardener—a highly valuable tool, but not a universal remedy.

What will chlordane do?

It is highly effective against grasshoppers and the American cockroach, Colorado potato beetle, squash bug, and some aphids. It is very effective on ant nests. It is the fastest working chemical yet found against Japanese beetle grubs in soil, killing them 2½ times faster than DDT.

TAT C-LECT KILLS CRABGRASS!

SAFE ON TURF GRASSES

Get rid of crabgrass this year and have an emerald lawn from Spring till snowfall! Start early, kill crabgrass and weeds simultaneously with TAT C-Lect, TAT Weed C-Lect combination. It's safe—it works—just follow directions.

TAT C-Lect: ½ pt., 85c;
1 pt., \$1.50; gal., \$9.75
Combination Package: \$2.25



ORTHO Rose Dust

Handy "pump-action" duster. Just the thing for controlling your Rose and other garden pests. Highly effective, economical, convenient . . . no measuring, no mixing. 8-oz. duster \$1.00; 1-lb. refill pkg. \$1.25; 5-lb. refill (Sold Wash., Ore. only) \$5.50.



ORTHO Ant & Moth Spray

Contains 2½% Chlordane. New multi-use household spray. Kills Ants, Clothes Moths and Moth Larvae, Flies, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Bedbugs, many others. Spray or paint it. Pint 45c; quart 75c.



TRIOX

An arsenical weed killer. Kills weeds, poisons soil, prevents plant regrowth. Easy to use—mix with water and apply with sprinkling can to driveways, walks, etc. Noninflammable. Qt. \$1.00; Gal. \$3.50; 5-gal. \$12.00.



VAPOTONE-XX Spray

Potent insecticide. Kills Aphids, Red Spider Mites, Thrips, Scale Crawlers, Certain Caterpillars, Sod Webworms, many others. For Roses, flowers or vegetables. 4-oz. 85c; pint \$2.50; 95/100-gal. \$11.90.

ANTROL ANT TRAPS

Metal traps containing two types of material that attract and kill grease and sweet-eating ants. Each . . . 15c



SNAROL

Cutworm Bait

Non-injurious to vegetation. Attracts and kills cutworms, snails, slugs, sowbugs, earwigs.

1 lb., 35c;
2 1-2 lbs., 75c

ANT-B-GON Ant Poison

Keeps ants out of your pantry, off your plants. Gets 'em at the source... worker ants take it back to the nest. For both Argentine and Sweets Eating Ants. Set of four dispensers 70c; 4-oz. refill 25c; pint 60c.



ORTHO Garden Spray Set

Combination insect-and-plant disease spray set. Contains 4-oz. bottles EXTRAX Insect Spray, GREENOL Liquid Fungicide, VOLCK Oil Spray. Use year-round in vegetable and flower garden. \$1.85. 2-oz. Jr. set \$1.20.



ORTHO Rose Spray Kit

Many rose fanciers rely on this well-known kit. Use it regularly on your flower garden—control Aphids, Powdery Mildew, many others. Contains 2-oz. each of EXTRAX Insect Spray, GREENOL Liquid Fungicide. \$1.00.



SCRAM Dog Repellent

Keeps dogs away from lawns, shrubs, flower beds, gardens, trees, porches, or entire yard. Has odor that is offensive to dogs. 8 ounces dusting powder in handy shaker can—50c.



Spray Your LAWN and GARDEN with INSECT-O-GUN

Sprays

- INSECTICIDES
- FUNGICIDES
- WEED KILLERS
- FERTILIZER

Insect-O-Gun

- ... attaches to garden hose
- ... used by thousands everywhere
- ... Advertised in leading home and garden magazines.

NO. 3 FULL 3-gal. capacity, \$5.95



The modern, easy INSECT CONTROL

Your garden hose is your insecticide sprayer, when you use an ARNOLD! Just attach this highly efficient mixing and spraying device in place of your regular hosenozzle—turn on water and spray anywhere from 3 to 25 feet. Cartridges fit into chamber and dissolve slowly, as water passes thru, giving you the correct control solution. No pumping, no guesswork. Thousands in use nationally. Sprayer, \$5.50; cartridges, 35c or 12 for \$4.00.

(A product of the Garden Hose Spray Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

How . . . When . . . Where on Garden Tools

Every gardener needs a good hoe, and preferably two. While the regular field hoe has millions of friends, the square top onion hoe will do more types of works, weighs less, and still do everything the field hoe will.

The steel shuffle hoe is a tool preferred by professional gardeners for weeding and mulching.

A matter of necessity

For deeper cultivation, the five-pronged garden cultivator with long handle will do practically everything a wheel hoe cultivator will, though not as rapidly. It is a tool every small gardener needs.

How long is a shovel?

Those who have not used the long-handled, round pointed shovel should try this tool. It gives greater leverage, can be used for shoveling loose soil, or for spading and turning over the soil.

Flat-head vs. bow end rakes

While more costly than the flat-head rake, the bow end rake is much more efficient. It has the weight balanced better, so it is easier to use.

Two trowels better than one!

A good trowel is an essential tool. A cheap trowel is money wasted; it will bend and break. If you have only one trowel, it should be wide enough to dig a good sized hole. If much transplanting is to be done, the narrow bladed trowel is useful.

GARDEN TOOLS

The next time you get into your tool shed or garage, or wherever you keep your garden tools, look them over! Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. Then—if you want a real thrill—come into our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you!

Here is a very brief outline of tools now available. But, better yet, come in and see for yourself.

CULTIVATORS, Speedy—4 sharp curved tines, 4 1/3 ft. handle.

Norcross—Adjustable steel teeth.

Hand Cultivator Weeder—3 or 5 prong.

FORKS, Spading—4 tines, D handle, light and heavy weight.

Hay Fork—Bent handle, 3 or 4 tines.

HOOKS, Grass (Sickles)—Various styles, well balanced designs. Wood handles.

Potato Hooks—4 broad tines, tumbled.

SHEARS, Grass—Pinch-proof handles.

Hedge Shears—8 or 9 inch blades.

HOES, Field or Garden—Various styles.

Onion Hoe—Square top pattern.

Scuffle Hoe—8 inch blade; straight handle.

Warren Hoe—Pointed steel head.

KNIVES, Asparagus—10" with V-shaped point.

Budding, Propagating, and Pruning Knives. See our selection.

Edging Knife—Half-moon blade.

SCYTHES, Grass, Weed and Bush—Best crucible steel. Visit our display!

SHOVELS, Square Point—Long and D handles.

Round Point Shovel—Long D handle.

RAKES, Steel, Curved Tooth—Straight handles; teeth on head 1/4" thick.

Steel, Straight Tooth Rakes—Level head.

Wood Rakes—Rigid and strong.

Bamboo Rakes—Fan shaped, strongly made.

Steel-Broom-Rake—Flat, spring-steel teeth.

PRUNERS, Tree—8 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft.

Pruning Shears—Again available in several styles.

Flower Gathering Shears—They cut the stem and hold the flower for you.

SPADES, Square Point—Flat Blade, D handle.

TROWELS—All-Steel Garden—Made of one piece of rigid steel; shaped ventilated handle.

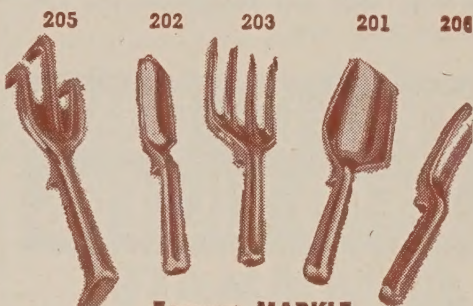
Transplanting Trowel—6" blade of solid steel.

WEEDERS, Hand—3 steel prongs; short handle.

Lawn Weeder—Curved forged-steel blade.

Weeder and Hoe Combined—A labor saver.

Dandelion Weeder—V-shaped design.



Famous MARKLE FEATHERLITE GARDEN TOOLS

Highest Quality—Lowest Prices

205—Claw Cultivator, 80c; 202—Transplanter, 70c; 203—Cultivating Fork, 75c;

201—Trowel, 75c

207—5-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 202, 203, 205, 206) boxed, \$3.70

208—3-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 203, 205) boxed, \$2.30

204—3-piece matched set (1 ea. of 201, 202, 203) boxed, \$2.20

Planet Jr.

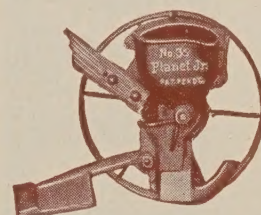
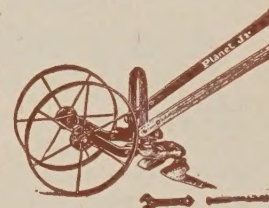
GET MORE JOBS DONE WITH LESS EFFORT



No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

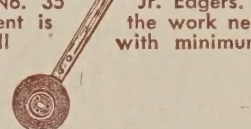
This machine can do many jobs for you, quickly and efficiently.

Planet Jr. Single and Double Wheel Hoes have been designed by practical men to do the proper kind of work—the way you want it done.



Planting with a Planet Jr. Seeder has many advantages. The No. 35 Seeder Attachment is ideal for a small garden.

Miles of walk are edged with Planet Jr. Edgers. They do the work neatly and with minimum effort.

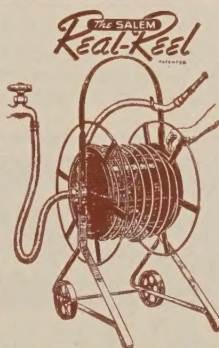


Planet Jr. products shown here are just a part of the complete line, including Garden Tractors and attachments.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., INC. PHILA. 40, PENNA.

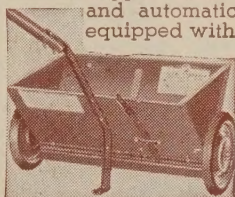
The Modern Hose Reel

Permits use of whatever length of hose is desired without unreeling all of the hose to make connection to faucet. Increases life of hose, eliminates kinks and twists, convenient to use. All-metal construction. Holds 150 ft. of 3/8" hose. \$14.95



SALEM Fertilizer Spreaders

Designed for the even distribution of fertilizers, grass seed, and other granular materials. Salem Spreaders are of steel construction with reinforced hopper and feature both manual and automatic shut-off. All models equipped with selective feed control.



Width Cap. Price

16"	22 lbs	\$ 7.50
20"	40 lbs	11.50
30"	80 lbs	17.50
36"	125 lbs	35.50

WEED KILLERS

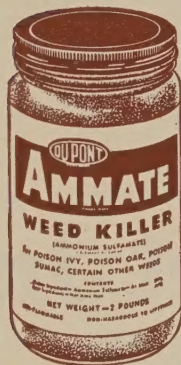
Our weed killer department, as usual, is keeping right up with the times. And that's saying a good deal, nowadays, when miraculous developments in weed killers are coming so fast.

Ever since the new selective weed killers began to appear, we have kept in close touch with leading authorities on this work. Therefore, we KNOW the new weed killers thoroughly, and can safely advise you about their use.

TWO DU PONT WEED KILLERS

① "AMMATE"

Ammonium Sulfamate



One thorough treatment permanently kills roots and foliage of poison ivy, tree sprouts, brush, poison oak, sumac, ragweed and other woody perennials. Non-poisonous, therefore perfect for driveways, paths, walks, vacant lots, etc. Just mix with water and apply. DO NOT USE ON

LAWNS. 2-lb. bottle, \$.85; 6-lb. bottle, \$2.25. States west of and including Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., 2-lb. bot. 95¢; 6-lb. bot. \$2.55.

② DU PONT LAWN WEED KILLER A 2,4-D PRODUCT

Keeps lawns free of dandelion, plantain, bindweed and almost every other broadleaf weed. Selective, too...won't harm most common lawn grasses. Mix with water and apply. Cover entire lawn or just apply to weeds. Contains 15% ester of 2,4-D. Safe with humans and animals. Won't hurt soil. 8-oz. can, \$1.00.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

SPOT-KILL *Lawn Weeds* **WEEDUST** (TRADEMARK)

2,4-D in the ready-to-use can

Kill those here-and-there weeds in your lawn with Weedust—2,4-D in powder form. Just shake a pinch of Weedust directly on the weed from the can. No mixing or measuring or sprayer needed.

Large size can, 75c
Enough to kill 1,000 weeds

Kill Lawn Weeds **WEEDONE**®

the original 2,4-D weedkiller

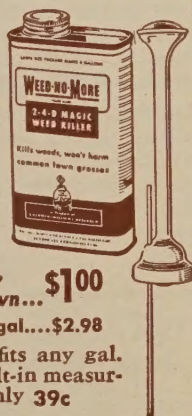
Spray your lawn with Weedone. Grass is not affected, but dandelions, plantains and other noxious weeds curl, dry up and die. Weedone kills poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed and honeysuckle, too. Safe for people and pets. Does not corrode spray equipment.

Trial size can, 75c • Quart, \$2.50
Gallon, \$6.50 • Larger sizes on request

It's time to order **WEED-NO-MORE**

SPRAY AWAY UGLY LAWN WEEDS THIS EASIER, PROVEN WAY

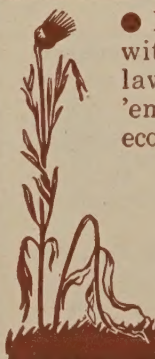
This spring, get rid of dandelions and other ugly lawn-weeds. Just spray on Weed-No-More... Weeds die, roots and all! Have a beautiful, weed-free lawn to be proud of.



8 oz., makes 8 gallons, \$100
enough for average lawn...

Economy qt., makes 32 gal...\$2.98
WEED-NO-MORE SPRAYER—fits any gal. or ½-gal. glass jug. Built-in measuring device included! Only 39c

USE EndoWeed TO *Spray WEEDS AWAY!*



● Rid your lawn of weeds with EndoWeed, selective lawn weed control! Kills 'em roots and all. Easy, economical to use.

Presented by
Swift...



HORMONE PREPARATIONS

Gardeners who are "in the know" wouldn't dream of trying to garden without the help of the various hormone preparations now available to them!

Garden hormone materials make seedlings grow better, make transplanting easier, help plant growth in many ways. They also prevent blossom-drop, make tomatoes solidier, more nearly seedless, and keep fruit of any kinds from dropping prematurely.

FASTER, SURER ROOTING

for cuttings, seeds and bulbs

ROOTONE®

the plant hormone powder

Rootone stimulates the natural tendency of seeds, cuttings and bulbs to put out roots. Rooting is faster and heavier, resulting in bigger, earlier plants. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$5

TRANSPLANT SAFELY

TRANSPLANTONE®

Transplantone reduces shock and wilt when seedlings and plants are moved. Stimulates root growth so that fewer seedlings die and more come to early, healthy maturity. Used to water plants, shrubs and trees, Transplantone encourages growth and bloom.

½-oz. packet, 25c • 3-oz. package, \$1
1-lb. can, \$4

MORE TOMATOES! FRUITONE®

Spray Fruitone at blossoming time and each plant will set more fruit and bear more big, meaty tomatoes. Spray Fruitone for bigger crops of beans and lima beans, too. The dollar package makes 25 gallons of spray.

2/5 oz. packet, 25c • 2-oz. package, \$1
12-oz. can, \$5

LOVELIER ROSES



(TRADEMARK)

Before setting out rose bushes, soak bare-rooted plants in Rosetone solution. Also water established plants with Rosetone. Plants take hold quickly and bear finer, earlier roses. Indispensable for the rose enthusiast.

½-ounce package, 25c
3-ounce can, \$1

NO-SEED HORMONE

Blossom-Set for Tomatoes



**MORE EARLIER SEEDLESS
LARGER . . . MEATIER . . . TASTIER**

Also effective on Peppers, Cucumbers, Egg Plant Squash
JUST SPRAY THE BLOSSOMS
Keeps blossoms from falling . . . produces ripe tomatoes . . . weeks earlier . . . greater yield . . . better tasting . . . **SEEDLESS**. Increases yield on beans, berries, too. **TESTED and PROVED** by Universities and Experiment Stations. 2 Oz. (makes ½ gal.) 60c; 4 Oz., \$1.00; 1 pt., \$2.50; ½ gal., \$7.50.



ROOT CUTTINGS WITH HORMODIN POWDER

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This Hormone Powder produces better roots—faster! Simply dip moistened stems in Hormodin Powder and place in usual propagating medium. For house, garden, and greenhouse plants use Hormodin Powder No. 1; also available as Powder No. 2 for woody types, and Powder No. 3 for evergreens.

Combination Package 75c



Easy to Use . . . Efficient

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

HUDSON "SIMPLEX" PERFECTION

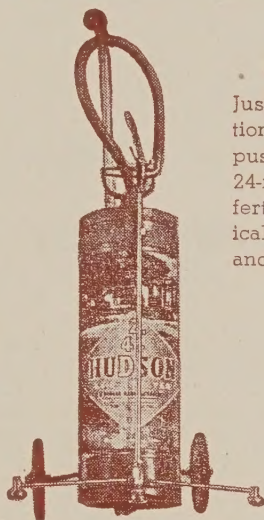
The Higher the Pressure, the Tighter the Seal

Simplest, safest, most dependable compression sprayer ever made. Cover seals from inside of tank . . . pressure provides positive leak-proof seal. Holds 4 gallons. All welded tank. All angle nozzle. Extra wide carrying straps with 3" x 10" pad. **HUDSON CLIMAX**, same advanced design but 3½ gallon tank, regular straps, fixed angle nozzle. **HUDSON CLIMAX JR.**, same as Climax except 2½ gallon capacity.



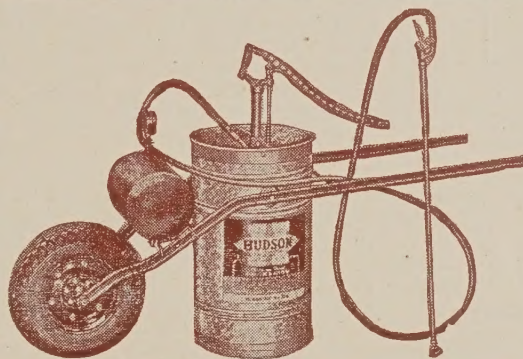
No Weeds—No Work HUDSON 2, 4-D SPRAYER

Just fill tank with weed-killer solution—pump up—open valve—and push sprayer across lawn. Sprays 24-inch swath. Ideal for liquid fertilizer too. Copper tank. Chemical-proof hose. Two models—3½ and 2½ gallons.



Big Value At Low Cost HUDSON Funnel-Top LEADER

Premium quality materials and workmanship. Funnel-top for easy filling. Holds 3½ gallons. Large powerful pump. Valve locks open for continuous spraying.



HUDSON Sunshine Porta-Sprayer

Compact, perfectly balanced, powerful sprayer. Provides 250 lbs. pressure. Use for all spraying work. 12½ gallon tank . . . non-clogging agitator on strainer. With or without pressure tank . . . with pneumatic, cushion or steel wheel.

HUDSON ADMIRAL DUSTER

Large capacity, long reach, powerful blast. Directional nozzle. Discharges just a puff or a blast at will. Easy to fill. A "must" in every garden and home.

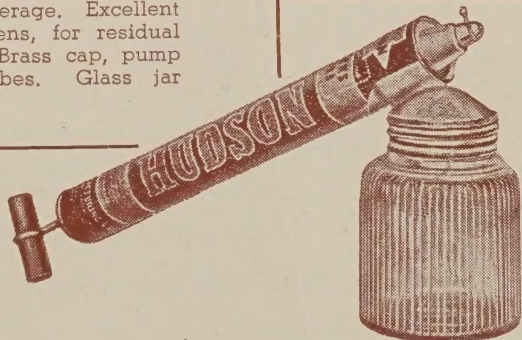


HUDSON HOMESTEAD SPRAYER

Double-tube nozzle gives twice the spray, twice the coverage. Excellent for small home gardens, for residual spraying anywhere. Brass cap, pump end and syphon tubes. Glass jar holds 24 oz.

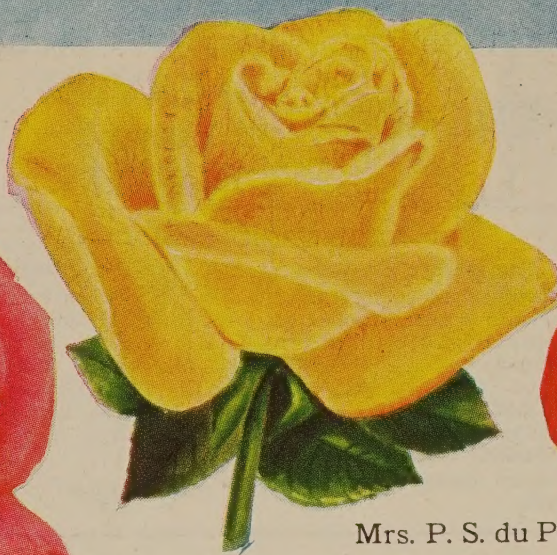
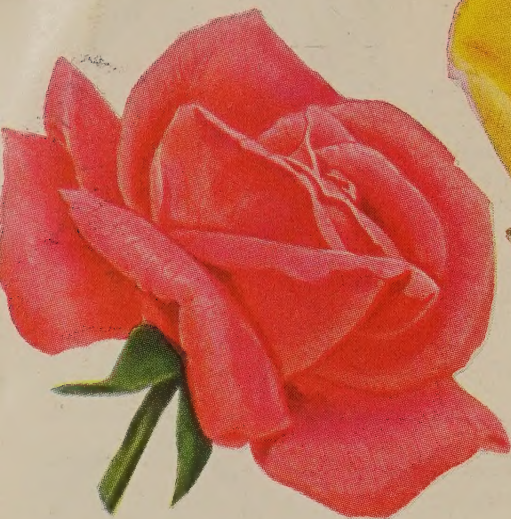
HUDSON CRITIC SPRAYER

A flick of the nozzle pin gives fine mist or wet residual spray. Glass jar holds 24 oz. Same principle also in HUDSON MERCURY with heavy tinplate container.



ASK US

about other sprayers for garden, home, farm orchard and other uses.



Mrs. P. S. du Pont



NAVLET'S ROSES

are the finest money can buy

1949 All-America Winners

Forty-Niner—Richly contrasting petals. Chrome-yellow outside, orient red inside. Tall, very vigorous plant with long pointed buds.....\$2.50

3 for \$6.25, \$25.00 dozen.

Tallyho—Petals shaded pink inside, crimson to cardinal red outside. Large, strong plant with spicy fragrance\$2.50

3 for \$6.25, \$25.00 dozen.

	Each
AUTUMN —Burnt orange	\$1.00
CECILLE BRUNER —Baby, Pink	1.25
CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG —(Pat. 455) Cerise to flame	1.50
CONDESSA DE SASTAGO —Orange and scarlet	1.25
DEBONAIR —(Pat. 677) Yellow	1.50
DIAMOND JUBILEE —(Pat. rights res.) A-A Winner 1948. Buff yellow	2.00
DUCHESS OF ATHOL —Copper	1.25
DUQUESA DE PENERANDA —Orange apricot	1.00
MCGREDY'S YELLOW	1.25
MIRANDY —(Pat. 632) Deep dark red. Large and fragrant	1.50
MRS. E. P. THOM —Lemon yellow	1.25
MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT —Yellow	1.25
MRS. SAM MCGREDY —Orange	1.25
NOCTURNE —(Pat. 713) A-A Winner 1948. Bright cardinal red	2.00
PEACE —(Pat. 591) Large, fully double. Yellow, tipped pink	2.00
PICTURE —Clear pink	1.25

	Each
PINK DAWN —Deep shell pink	1.00
PINKIE —(Pat. 712) Pink baby rose	1.50
PINOCCHIO —(Pat. 584) Miniature, salmon pink and rose	1.25
PRES. HOOVER —Multicolor	1.25
RADIANCE —Deep pink and flesh	1.00
ROSE MARIE —Pure rose pink	1.00
SANTA ANITA —(Pat. 539) Deep pink, perfect buds	1.50
E. G. HILL —Deep red	1.25
ECLIPSE —(172) Pure lemon yellow	1.50
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE —Brilliant red	1.25
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI —Snow white	1.00
FRED EDMUNDS —(Pat. 731) Orange	1.50
GENERAL MacARTHUR —Rose crimson	1.00
GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE —(Pat. pend.) Copper scarlet to glowing carmine	1.50
HADLEY —Rich red	1.25
HEART'S DESIRE —(Pat. 501) Red	1.50
HOOSIER BEAUTY —Dark crimson	1.00
J. OTTO. THILOW —Rose pink	1.25
JOANNA HILL —Golden yellow	1.00
K. A. VICTORIA —Creamy white	1.25
LOS ANGELES —Flame pink	1.25
LOWELL THOMAS —(Pat. 595) Magnificent chrome yellow	1.50
MME. HENRI GUILLOT —(Pat. 337) Watermelon pink. Exquisite form	1.50
MCGREDY'S IVORY	1.25
SISTER THERESE —Yellow	1.00
SNOWBIRD —White	1.25
SOUTHPORT —Scarlet	1.25
TALISMAN —Yellow, pink and scarlet	1.25
TEXAS CENTENNIAL —(Pat. 162) Rich luminous red	1.50
THE DOCTOR —Satiny pink	1.25
VILLE DE PARIS —Buttercup yellow	1.25
YOURS TRULY —(Pat. 697) Bright pink	1.50

CLIMBING VARIETIES

	Each
CL. BELLE OF PORTUGAL —Pearl pink	\$1.25
CL. CECILLE BRUNER —Baby salmon pink	1.25
CL. CONDESSA DE SASTAGO —Orange and scarlet	1.25
CL. ETOILE DE HOLLANDE —Dark red	1.25
CL. HADLEY —Rich red	1.25
CL. HEART'S DESIRE —(Pat. 663) Deep rich red	1.50
CL. K. A. VICTORIA —White	1.25
MRS. E. P. THOM —Yellow	1.25
CL. MRS. SAM MCGREDY —(Pat. 374) Copper orange and scarlet. Blooms all season	1.50
CL. PAUL'S SCARLET	1.25
CL. PICTURE —(Pat. 524) Pink	1.50
CL. PRES. HOOVER —Multicolor	1.25
CL. ROSE MARIE —Rose pink	1.25
CL. TALISMAN —Yellow, pink and scarlet	1.25
CL. TEXAS CENTENNIAL —(Pat. 565) Profusion of luminous red flowers all season	1.50

Navlet's
OAKLAND

SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS

Store, 20th & Telegraph Sts.

opposite Capwell's

OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA



Peace